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COMMENT, REPORTAGE, REACTION TO BREZHNEV'S TROOP INITIATIVE

Soviet MBFR Delegate

LD111534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A closed-door plenary meeting of the parties to negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe was held at the Vienna Hofburg Palace today. The Soviet delegation has distributed among the participants in the negotiations the text of the speech made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Berlin on October 6.

As was reported at a meeting with journalists by a press representative of the Soviet delegation, the plenary meeting was addressed by the head of the USSR delegation Ambassador Tarasov who emphasized the historical significance of the USSR's new initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev, which are aimed at ensuring military detente in Europe, specifically, at attaining positive results at the Vienna negotiations.

The head of the delegation emphasized in his speech that the decision on unilateral withdrawal from the GDR of up to 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment, the USSR's readiness to reduce the quantity of medium-range nuclear arms deployed in the western part of the Soviet Union provided no additional medium-range nuclear arms are deployed in Western Europe; the new proposals on further expanding measures of trust between states are a concrete manifestation of peaceful intentions and good will by the USSR and other socialist Warsaw Pact member-states. They demonstrate the consistency and the constructive spirit of the countries of the socialist community in vital matters of safeguarding peace and security of the peoples.

Criticizing the Western delegations for the fact that up to now they have not given an official constructive response to the important compromise proposals of the socialist countries of 8 June and 30 November 1978, and of 28 June 1979, the Soviet diplomat stressed that against the background of the new initiatives set out in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech, such a negative position on the part of the West becomes still more intolerable, and constitutes the main obstacle in the path of the success of the Vienna talks.

The head of the Soviet delegation called upon the NATO countries' delegations to reply to the new important actions of the Soviet Union with practical deeds in favour of military detente and to give positive answers to the proposals of socialist states. In conclusion, he said that headway at the Vienna negotiations was possible, if Western participants approached the negotiations from a constructive stand and if they would give up attempts to change in their favour the equilbrium of forces existing in central Europe.

'Charter for Military Detente'

LD111231 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Report by special correspondent Nikolay Polyanov: "Firm Security for Europe"]

[Text] Berlin, 8 October--Washington, Bonn, NATO headquarters in Brussels, London, Paris, Rome, indeed virtually every Western capital is currently engaged in the same activity--studying the new initiative in the sphere of military detente in Europe set forth by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin's Palace of the Republic. [paragraph continues]

When you talk to Western journalists who have come to the banks of the Spree for the 30th anniversary of the GDR, almost to a man you will hear them say:

"We expected, of course, that the Soviet leader's speech in Berlin would be important, but we had no idea that it would have such a profound impact on the development of events in Europe."

Leonid Ilich's words concerning the Soviet Union's unilateral moves to withdraw 20,000 Soviet servicemen, a thousand [tysyacha] tanks and a certain quantity of other military hardware from GDR territory over the next 12 months, his warning on the disastrous consequences of deploying new medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe and his proposal to reduce our arsenal of medium-range missiles if the West abandons its plans for the so-called "modernization" of nuclear arms in Europe have left nobody unmoved. It can be said without exaggeration that the world is presently in a ferment--in the positive sense. Millions of people have seen the Soviet initiative as a reaffirmation of Moscow's enormous concern for security in Europe and for preventing military conflicts on the old continent as well as beyond its borders. In this initiative they have also seen the realism of our foreign policy, the nobility of our intentions and the sincere desire to get the cause of military detente on the continent moving and to break the deadlock in the Vienna dialog.

The general interests in the Soviet initiative is by no means merely fortuitous. After all, it touches on one of the nerves of world politics. Detente in Europe cannot be made genuinely irreversible unless its political aspect is supplemented by the military aspect. Those who are trying to return the old continent to the trenches of the cold war are aiming their fire primarily at European disarmament. Their scenario is as follows: Bring the Vienna dialog to a standstill, whip up the arms race within NATO and then deploy in Europe the U.S. Pershing-2 nuclear missiles, capable of delivering their warheads deep inside the borders of Eastern Europe.

The scenario is gradually, step by step, becoming a reality. First, a meeting of NATO's Supreme Council forced through a decision to increase member countries' military spending by three percent, then they began clamoring about a non-existent "Soviet threat." They then tried to make out that the West is threatened by Soviet medium-range weapons (despite the fact that in the last 10 years the number of vehicles carrying such weapons has not only not increased, but has even been slightly reduced). To top it all, they announced that a whole new generation of nuclear missiles must be deployed in West European states, especially in the FRG.

This is tantamount to putting a mine under the edifice of European security.

The NATO scenario continues. Generals and ministers have cajoled, threatened and pressed the public. Now suddenly--like a shot from the blue--the Soviet initiative on European military detente has cut the ground from under the feet of the Atlanticists' crafty schemes.

The enemies of detente do not, of course, intend to lay down their arms. This morning's newspapers carry statements by anonymous Atlanticists at NATO's Brussels headquarters. According to the West German DPA news agency, one of them called for vigilance because the Soviet initiative could "undermine" the decision taken by NATO in December to commission new nuclear missiles. Why, this NATOite's dismay can only be a cause for celebration among Europeans! Another Atlanticist vouchsafed the profound comment that the "treacherous Russians" want to "freeze" their missile superiority in Europe. [paragraph continues]

He was not the least bit concerned that both Washington and Bonn have admitted a number of times that there is military equilibrium on the continent and that in the person of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the Soviet Union has solemnly reaffirmed that it does not seek superiority over the West.

As I write Leonid Ilich and his delegation are leaving Berlin's hospitable soil. Another page turns in the calendar and these great days, which will remain in the memories of Europeans and become part of history. The republic, that veritable bastion of peace on German soil, has celebrated its glorious 30th anniversary. And it is deeply symbolic that it was from Berlin and the banks of the Spree that a charter for military detente on the continent was heralded. It is the belief of the Soviet Union and its socialist community partners that implementing that charter will help to spare long-suffering Europe forever from the tragedies of military conflicts.

Carter Press Conference

LD101743 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Washington:

Speaking at a White House press conference, U.S. President Carter answered a number of correspondents' questions on the new Soviet peace initiatives. Our allies and ourselves, Carter said, are engaged in a careful examination of the significance of the speech made by Chairman [predesedatel'] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This proposal is interesting and is the kind of proposal that could prove promising.

However, the President tried to minimize the significance of the Soviet initiatives and of Soviet readiness to reduce present levels of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the Western areas of the Soviet Union, provided there are no further deployments of medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

The President's statements suggest that Washington is continuing to attempt to impose on its West European NATO allies a decision to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe under the guise of a so-called modernization of existing arms. In my opinion, he said, the decision should be adopted to modernize the military potential of the Western allies, and then to begin talks on the mutual reduction of armaments of both sides--the Warsaw Treaty member states and NATO.

In his statements regarding Soviet medium-range missiles, the President stubbornly eluded the problem of the U.S. forward-based systems in Europe. But these systems include--according to Western data--8,000 units of nuclear weapons, bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons, aircraft carriers of the 6th Fleet and atomic submarines.

The President used a very dubious logic, according to which all U.S. efforts to increase its nuclear missile strength and air force in Europe are declared indispensable and admissible modernization, whereas all Soviet efforts in this sphere are described as the creation of qualitatively new kinds of arms.

The President also ignored the fact that Soviet medium-range missiles cannot reach the United States, whereas the planned U.S. missiles systems to be deployed in Western Europe are designed to hit targets on Soviet territory.

U.S. observers are asking themselves in this connection: Is such an approach compatible with the Soviet-U.S. agreement not to strive for military superiority, since this might lead to dangerous instability by generating a higher level of armaments?

By insisting on the implementation of U.S. plans to deploy new kinds of nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Carter indicated at his press conference a movement toward the beginning of a new round of the nuclear missile arms race in Europe.

Carter confirmed that the U.S. Government does not intend to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization and enter into talks with its representatives until the PLO approves U.N. Security Council Resolution No 242.

During the press conference Carter repeatedly answered questions about the prospects for Senate ratification of the SALT II treaty. Carter repeated that the treaty contributes to the consolidation of world peace and corresponds to the interests of the security of the United States. I believe, he said, that the SALT II treaty will be ratified this year independent of anything else.

Referring to the state of the U.S. economy Carter stressed that inflation was the number 1 threat since it has exceeded 13 percent. He defended the measures announced by his administration designed to stabilize the U.S. dollar, which has been slumping. Carter added that he has no intention of changing his economic policy, which he said features, among other things, limitations on wages and salaries.

Brzezinski Comment on Offer

LD111540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Aleksandr Fedonin and Oleg Blinov]

[Excerpts] The press of various countries is continuing to give broad coverage to the reactions of the international public and state and political figures to the constructive proposals by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev regarding the attainment of military detente which he made in his speech in Berlin.

At the same time, on the part of certain circles in the United States and NATO there is a tendency to belittle the importance of the proposals put forward by Comrade Brezhnev. Thus Brzezinski, U.S. presidential assistant for national security, has spoken in favor of increasing the military expenditure of the NATO countries. Speaking in Washington, he tried to persuade these countries to agree to the deployment in their territory of new U.S. medium-range missiles. He thus ignored the readiness of the Soviet Union, expressed in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech, to reduce the number of such missiles in its western regions if they are not deployed in Western Europe.

Western Reaction

LD120856 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

["Two Opposite Approaches to the Problems of Security--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 12, TASS--TASS news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The Soviet press published today the document of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the results of the visit by the Soviet party and government delegation to the German Democratic Republic.

It stresses specifically the importance of the fact that the new Soviet initiative on the problems of military detente and disarmament, which was set forth in Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Berlin, was fully supported by the GDR and other fraternal countries of the socialist community.

The socialist countries suggest to the West--as they did many times before--lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. And as a demonstration of their good will they agree to take unilateral steps in this direction in the hope that the West will take this time the hand extended to it and agree to a constructive discussion of the questions of arms reduction and limitation.

As is said in the same document of the Soviet leading organs, the new Soviet initiative was received with great interest in influential circles in many countries and strengthened the hopes of the peoples for a lasting peace. At the same time one cannot fail to see that in the NATO countries, alongside of recognition of the positive character of this initiative, they continue to put forward far-fetched arguments in order to carry through the dangerous plans for deploying new American medium-range missile-nuclear weapons in Western Europe, or in other words, to upset the existing equilibrium of military forces on the continent between the two groupings and to secure unilateral advantages for themselves.

The main one of these arguments is reduced to a repetition of the old assertion that some "Soviet menace" is allegedly hanging over Western Europe. This thesis is presented as an axiom which requires no proof. The danger just exists, they allege, and the only question is what form it will take.

The question discussed in Washington is what will happen if the United States' allies in Europe refuse to deploy new missile systems in their territories. This question was suggested to propaganda men by Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski who also answered it by saying that "at best" this would lead up to political intimidation of the West by the Soviet Union and "at the worst"--of course, to a war.

We would not talk now of "the worst" because, as is generally believed, this would mean a collective suicide. Let us consider only what Mr Brzezinski terms as "at best". During the hardest years of the cold war, the period of the West's military superiority, the Soviet Union, according to the reasoning of Western analysts, could not think of pursuing a "policy from positions of strength". Indeed, we know that only John Foster Dulles and his supporters were trying, though unsuccessfully, to practice such a policy.

But that is a matter of history, so to say. Now the Soviet Union has achieved, once and for all, a balance of forces with the West. It officially stated that it would not strive to change this balance in its favour. Moreover, it constantly urges the West to stop the arms race and to begin arms reduction without violating the principle of equal security of the sides. Then what "political intimidation" can there be in such conditions? It is clear that this is only a cheap trick intended for gullible simpletons.

The Soviet Union maintains normal relations with all West European countries. With many of them these relations have passed the stage of mere correctness and assumed the character of friendly cooperation. Both sides are willing to develop this cooperation and to extend it to ever new areas, including the political one.

The Soviet Union has no territorial or any other claims to anyone. We stand for the inviolability of the European frontiers, for the spread of political detente to the military field, for the adoption of more far-reaching measures to strengthen mutual confidence. The only thing to which the Soviet Union strongly objects is interference by foreign states in each other's internal affairs. But in this question too, as it can be seen from the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, there exists complete accord between the West and the East. Then whence comes this war psychosis? Whence such a stubborn desire to set the socialist and capitalist countries in Europe at loggerheads? Perhaps, some of the political leaders who hold prominent positions in the state apparatus of the West promised big orders (and profits) to the military-industrial complex at the expense of the tax-payers and now must work to fulfil this promise. We know well from the Lockheed and other scandals of this kind by what methods such orders are ensured.

Perhaps, someone has fallen victim to the myth he has himself created--as was the case recently during the campaign over "the Soviet military personnel" in Cuba--and he does not know now how to extricate himself from such a predicament and to calm down people who were alarmed, in vain.

Perhaps, someone wants to test the patience of the countries of the socialist community and to see whether it is possible to make them abandon their policy of relaxation of international tension. Answers to all these questions should be sought on the other side of the Atlantic. As to the socialist countries, they will continue working in order to free the eighties of suspicion and fear and, what is the main thing, of the arms race.

Positive Romanian Comment

LD111131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Kukushkin dispatch: "Positive Action"]

[Text] Bucharest, 8 October--The newspaper SCINTEIA has published the main points from L.I. Brezhnev's [17 October Berlin] speech beneath the extensive headline: "Important Political Initiative. Positive Action in the Spirit of the Requirements of Peace and Detente in Europe and Throughout the World. The Soviet Union Has Adopted a Decision To Reduce Unilaterally the Number of Soviet Troops in Central Europe and To Withdraw From GDR Territory Up to 20,000 Servicemen, 1,000 tanks and Also a Certain Quantity of Other Military Equipment."

In its report on L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Berlin the newspaper ROMANIA LIBERIA emphasizes that the Soviet Union's important political initiative accords with the interests of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

TASS ON SENATE STEPS TOWARD SALT TREATY RATIFICATION

LD120055 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1330 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 11 October, TASS--The first stage of examining the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty in the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee is ending. Public hearings by the Foreign Relations Committee ended yesterday. Senate leaders are preparing to submit the treaty for discussion by the full chamber, which must vote on the ratification of the document.

A meeting has been held in the White House between President J. Carter and a group of Senate Democratic Party leaders, at which prospects for ratification of the treaty were discussed. R. Byrd, the Senate Democratic majority leader, said after this meeting that he told the President that he hoped the treaty would be submitted to the Senate at the beginning of November.

California Congressman R. Dellums has advocated the earliest Senate ratification of SALT II. "I support this treaty," he stressed, "because it contributes to strengthening the security of the United States, the USSR and the entire world, and is the latest step on the road to the establishment of control over nuclear weapons." Dellums expressed "deep regret" that during discussions on the SALT II treaty in the Senate committee certain political figures have deliberately attempted to link it with issues that don't have any bearing on the document. The aim of the SALT II treaty, the congressman stressed, is to lay the foundations for curbing the arms race.

Despite the irrefutable evidence of the U.S. public's broad support for the Soviet-U.S. treaty, its opponents, the supporters of the military-industrial complex, are continuing their attempts, if not to destroy, then at least to drag out its ratification.

Leaders of the "Committee on the Present Danger" P. Nitze; retired General E. Rowny, former staff member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and also F. Ikle, former director of the Agency for Disarmament and Arms Control, who spoke in the Senate Armed Services Committee the other day, reaffirmed that the treaty gives "unilateral advantages" to the USSR, "does not lend itself to verification," etc. Although such "arguments" had already been refuted during the hearings in the committees, some senators, including H. Baker, leader of the Republican minority, who spoke out against the reatification of the treaty and demanded that it be "linked" with other issues, continue to support them.

Giving a rebuff to these attacks, Senator Byrd called on the legislators to refrain from emotion and rash decisions. "I hope that the majority of the senators will study from the beginning the results of the hearings in the committees which were comprehensive and useful, and only after this voice their opinion on the treaty," he stated.

Senate Committee Hearings End

LD111204 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday ended its hearing on the SALT II treaty. In a final closed meeting Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown warned the committee against tampering with the new strategic arms limitation treaty in a way that might require new negotiations with the Soviet Union. Later Mr Vance told reporters that no reservation was necessary or appropriate towards the treaty because, as President Carter has said, no Soviet unit in Cuba could be used as a combat force to threaten the United States in the hemisphere. Defense Secretary Brown issued a similar warning on linking SALT II to Soviet actions saying it would be a mistake to set a specific condition to ratification of the treaty. Committee Chairman Frank Church expressed the hope that next Monday the committee would begin preparing the treaty for Senate debate and bring it to the floor by around 1st November.

MOSCOW TV CARRIES 'STUDIO NINE' PROGRAM 29 SEPTEMBER

ID111044 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Sep 79 ID

["Studio Nine" program with Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet radio and television; Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and Nikolay Shishlin, chairman of CPSU Central Committee Consultants Group]

[Text] [Zorin] Good evening, comrades. We are meeting again at Studio Nine of the Ostankino Television Center during our monthly broadcast devoted to important current problems in international life. As usual I will begin by introducing the participants in today's talk: Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Consultants Group.

This is our first meeting after the summer holidays. It is true that this past summer cannot be called a holiday from the political point of view. It was filled with important events, events of great significance which will probably have considerable influence on the course of the political process in the following months. Among the important events with a long-term significance international observers include the Crimean meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and leaders of several socialist countries. It must be said that many of our viewers ask us to particularly dwell in our program on these events and to shed light on them and want to know what was new in these meetings. I think, Nikolay Vladimirovich, that we will begin our talk with an answer to these questions from our viewers.

Crimean Meetings

[Shishlin] All right. I must begin by saying that these meetings are traditional. However, a tradition is naturally not the same thing as a simple repetition of events. Of course, the 1979 Crimean meetings between Leonid Ilich with leaders of several fraternal countries contained many new items probably primarily because all these meetings were held on the eve of the new series of congresses of socialist countries' communist and workers parties. The most important and most long-range questions of cooperation between socialist states were discussed during the meetings. In turn the cooperation itself between socialist states, its volume, level, character and fundamental directions, is now an organic part of the entire economic strategy of the socialist world. This, then, is probably the first element--and a very important element--of the 1979 Crimean meetings.

It could be said, by the way, that the first concrete result of the Crimean meetings regarding material production has happened already. In September, as you know, a general scheme for specialization and cooperation in production up to 1990 was signed between the Soviet Union and the Bulgarian People's Republic. This is one event, which even though it came in the autumn, is a taste of new things to come and which shows that the economic interaction of socialist states is moving on to a higher level.

Naturally, current international questions were discussed at the Crimean meetings; questions such as the problems connected with the SALT II treaty and a search for ways to limit and end the arms race. There were questions concerning coordinating the ideas of Warsaw Pact member countries on the convocation of a general European conference on a political level, and there were questions devoted to measures of military detente and reducing the military confrontation of the two blocs on this continent.

Many other things were discussed within the framework of international problems.

However, I think nobody expected that as a result of the Crimean meetings the socialist countries would make some radical corrections in their foreign policy course. On the contrary, the Crimean meetings confirmed the foreign policy course of socialist states. However, it is just such a confirmation which in today's difficult and complicated international situation has great weight. Although it was expected, it is an important element in all of modern international politics. Of course, there were new ideas in Crimea, new steps were thought out and new emphasis was sought in the approach to some foreign policy situations. This was reflected in the statements which were published on the results of the Crimean meetings and in the conclusions made by the leading organs of the communist and workers parties of the countries which were represented at these meetings.

Probably the last word on the Crimean meetings is that the Crimean meetings became a sort of mirror which reflects the relations between the socialist countries and the state of the socialism in the world. If you were to look into this mirror, you could conclude that the socialist countries are flourishing in the world. Their interaction in solving national and international problems definitely represents a mutual insurance which helps to overcome various difficult sectors in the progress which typifies the advance of the socialist world. Of course, I do not want to say that the socialist countries do not know any difficulties, that they have no complicated problems on which they are working. On the whole we have every reason to say that the socialist commonwealth as a whole and each socialist country are confident. The total important result in the development of socialist states is naturally clearly and impressively confirmed by the Crimean meetings.

[Zagladin] Allow me to add something in this connection.

[Shishlin] Please.

[Zagladin] I would like to say that this autumn, or the end of the summer and the beginning of the autumn, was marked by several jubilees for the socialist world. In July the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the Polish people was celebrated, in August it was our Romanian comrades who marked their 35th anniversary, on 9 September our Bulgarian comrades marked the 35th anniversary of their socialist revolution and now on 7 October the 30th anniversary of the GDR will be celebrated.

I think that the 30th anniversary of the GDR has, if you like, a symbolic importance. Why? We say that socialism is a transformation of life, a change in life, an addition to it of new qualitative features corresponding to the needs of a comprehensive development of people's personality. These are features which answer the needs and requirements of people. The example of the GDR shows this with particular force primarily because the beginning of the path to this ascent was very difficult for our German comrades. Fascism existed and then at once, after literally just a few years, a different country and a different state appeared. It is different not only in the sense of state law but because of this new life, qualitatively new and different from the old life. Each socialist revolution naturally had to overcome great problems and solve complicated tasks because it is comparatively easy to carry out some economic reforms even though it is a complicated affair. Reforms of some other material spheres of life are easy but the most difficult is to change men, the education of a new type of men and the creation of conditions for mankind's development. This was particularly difficult in the GDR on the basis of the recent fascism.

I first visited the GDR in 1959 when the first decade of the GDR was completed and I saw Dresden and Leipzig. The comrades whose names I do not remember now unfortunately, the secretaries of the city party committees, told me much about how difficult they found life. But it was not because Dresden was still mainly in ruins. I remember how we drove from the railroad station to the town's center and there was nothing there. There was a type of hotel then and fields of debris. However, they said that this was not the main problem, that this would be solved eventually and they would endure it. The main problem was that people must change. I asked whether they hoped for a speedy solution to this complicated problem. Yes, they said, but we do not just hope, we are sure we will succeed. And now another 20 years have passed and we see that instead of the old debris of the fascist Reich a completely new state has truly arisen. If you think about it, it is difficult to believe how it was possible to plow these human virgin lands so fast and so deeply. When you come to the GDR now you see friends, real citizens of a socialist country, people who willingly build a new society and see what they receive from it. This gives you a very happy feeling.

[Zorin] We have spoken about the successes of socialist countries which is clearly to be seen in the example of the GDR. I do not think it is a secret or unexpected if we say that this does not gladden the opponents of socialism and the international reaction. The advancing development process in socialist countries provokes some kind of need to oppose something against it among reactionaries. At present Western propaganda has recently seized the thesis that the political axis in capitalist countries is moving to the right and that there is no such thing as the increase of progressive forces but, on the contrary, there is a move to the right including among the working masses. This thesis is supported by a selection of facts, a selection of examples and references to some events which really occurred in recent times. In particular, attention is drawn to the fact that during the UK parliamentary elections the British Labor Party was defeated and the Conservatives came to power in Britain with Margaret Thatcher at the head. She is known as a representative of the rightwing even in the Conservative Party itself. Western propaganda refers to the advance in the FRG political scene of such an odious political figure as Franz-Josef Strauss, who was nominated as a candidate to the post of Bundeskanzler during the coming legislative elections in that country. They talk about a change of the Canadian Government where the Liberal Party headed by Trudeau was replaced by the Conservatives headed by Clark. They talk about the comparative lack of success of the Italian communists during recent parliamentary elections, and so on and so forth. There is talk about various events with different causes in various countries. There are attempts to reduce all this to one common denominator to substantiate the thesis of a move to the right. Vadim Valentinovich, I would like to ask you to tell us briefly about this problem.

[Zagladin] I think I will have to begin by arguing a little about some of your implications, Valentin Sergeyevich, because you speak about the so-called move to the right. But, unfortunately, this observation has definite reality because all the events you have quoted did take place. It is true that in many countries, primarily in Western Europe and Canada, some rightwing tendencies became stronger than they were some time ago. This is a definite fact. There is one common fact which shows this: the elections to the so-called European Parliament, the Parliament created by the Common Market countries. In the past the composition of this parliament had a comparative majority of representatives from comparatively leftwing parties such as communists, Social Democrats and leftwing liberals. Now the majority is rightwing. It is a clear and considerable majority. It is also an index of some common tendencies.

I think that it is correct that there is a definite move to the right and it is true that this move is still incomplete. There are some such symptoms in various countries, but it cannot be said that rightwing forces are in authority everywhere. This would be an exaggeration. However, there is definitely a danger here. This is a fact.

This in particular is dangerous because... [Zagladin changes thought] Well, internal affairs are the internal affairs of each country although we look and observe what happens there. But I would like to approach this from the point of view of foreign policy. Such tendencies are dangerous if only because right forces are traditionally forces which are against detente and which conducted the cold war at one time.

They are the same people, the same Strauss and many like him in other countries.

[Zorin] However, Valentin Valentinovich, the process is not simple.

[Zagladin] Certainly, certainly.

[Zorin] There are some reasons which contribute to some of the rightwing successes, but is it possible to say that the direction of political life has shifted because of these facts.

[Zagladin] It has shifted somewhat, I think, but, of course, you are right that it must not be exaggerated either, particularly if you consider foreign policy. There are definite, undoubted limits. Detente has grown such deep roots and people understand so well that it is necessary and that a nuclear war cannot be tolerated, that even the extreme rightwing cannot cross this border--not easily, at least. The same Strauss who simply and openly called for revenge... [Shishlin interrupts]

[Shishlin] And to a certain extent still does.

[Zagladin] Oh, yes, he remains the same in his spirit and in many of his statements. However, he is obliged now to speak of detente and to say that he will uphold the treaties if he becomes Bundeskanzler, of course, at the same time as propounding his usual theses. There are definite limits. The main fact may not be this, but if it is correct that the right forces are advancing in Europe, something else is equally correct: that recent years were marked by considerable successes of the left forces. Although, as you correctly said, Valentin Sergeyevich, our Italian comrades suffered a definite failure, if you consider several years, the decade after the 1969 Moscow conference whose 10th anniversary was celebrated by fraternal parties recently, an advance was made, an advance toward increasing the role and influence of communists. This has happened in almost all the regions of the nonsocialist world. I am not speaking of the socialist world because we have already spoken of it. You can speak with assurance of a definite and important progress.

If you consider various regions such as Western Europe and the developed capitalist countries in general, I would say that two radical and essential changes have taken place. The first is the fact that during this period the communist parties became large and recognized national forces in many countries and even the rightwing elements do not dare risk planning the future of these countries without them. They are obliged to take into account the growth and influence of communist parties in one way or another. That is a different question and they are obliged to take it into account. This happens in Italy, France, Portugal, Greece and Spain, of course; several countries, in fact. This happens in Japan also, no doubt. The Japanese Communist Party has become a very significant force. During the last minor election--municipal and city elections--the advance of communists was observed everywhere.

This is the first fact. We must all understand it of course, and all our viewers naturally realize the meaning of the existence in large European and Asian countries of such influential parties which can have an effect on the progress of events. The second change which occurred after the fascist regimes in Portugal, Spain and the dictatorship in Greece were eliminated is that a fast growth of leftwing forces took place in these countries. Once there were many guesses as to what would follow fascism. Fascism was followed by a fast increase in leftwing forces and the growth of the communist party in particular. As we have already said, during last year there was a slowing down of the growth of the position of the Communist parties in Italy, France and Spain. The comrades themselves analyze the processes and explain the reasons for it.

The plenum of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee was very interesting. It was held in July and, comrades, there was much self-criticism and talk of their mistakes and shortcomings in the party's policy there. In particular there was talk of the party's policy shortcomings toward the working class and youth and that it was necessary to follow a clearer class line. There was much of interest at the plenum and in particular in the report delivered by Comrade Berlinguer. It was discussed here in Moscow during Comrade Berlinguer's visit and he spoke about it. It is obvious that the comrades have serious thoughts about how to advance further. We could quote other examples in Italy, France or Spain. As I said before, the comrades are sorting it out themselves.

However, we are happy to note that despite such a slowing down in some sectors in some countries, our comrades continue to occupy positions and move steadily forward without sensations in Portugal, Spain, the FRG and Denmark. I think that this is assured by their firm Marxist-Leninist line and good relations with the working class. The most striking example, of course, is in Portugal where the party which some 5 years ago at the time of the revolution had a few hundred members in prison, now has more than 170,000 communist members. It is an enormous force not only for Portugal, a small country, but is very large in general. If we speak on a wider scale, we can say that it is not only in this region of the world, in Europe and developed countries that the communist parties have become stronger. We could mention other regions.

[Zorin] I would like to ask you, Vadim Valentinovich, whether you could prove this to us by concrete data.

[Zagladin] Of course. If you consider the communist movement outside socialist parts of the world, during the 1969 conference its numbers just exceeded 3 million people. During this period the communist and workers parties persuaded about 33 to 34 million voters to vote for them during elections. Now there are about 5 million communists, which means a growth of 60 percent, and there are more than 40 million voters following the fraternal parties outside the socialist countries. Of course, the majority of communists are in Western Europe, it is the largest bloc.

The Japanese and Indian communist parties belong to the largest number. But we must not forget that there is a rise in other regions.

To be precise, we must say that we are very happy that the communist movement has begun to develop in Africa. There are the old parties such as the Moroccan or the Reunion parties which have considerably strengthened their position in their countries and have increased in numbers.

Apart from that, we must note that there are obvious good perspectives here and the framework of this movement is expanding because the young revolutionary parties--many of which were born as revolutionary democratic parties and headed the national liberation revolutions--have taken a stand on the platform of Marxism-Leninism, have established or are establishing strong party organizations and are expressing a firm desire to march together with the world communist movement. Well, comrades, I would say that such a process is a law of nature.

The same process is in progress in Latin America, although there are great difficulties there because of internal and external conditions and U.S. imperialism's pressures and internal pressures. However, recent times show that there are changes there. We can determine them quite concretely without generalizing. Primarily, such communist parties as the Bolivian, the Dominican and the Mexican parties have achieved legality after many years of being illegal and the Panamanian party has also achieved legality. It seems that the Brazilian Communist Party is being legalized now. I think this is a great advance in the development of the movement on that continent.

Several parties have begun participating in elections after a long interval and are advancing well and gaining seats on parliamentary and municipal organs. This, comrades, is happening in Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador and Peru.

There is a positive development there, too. We can note with satisfaction that the Chilean Communist Party, which has suffered many difficulties in its development because of the defeat of the revolution, has reestablished its party organization to a certain extent and works in the whole country. An open demonstration marked May Day this year and our comrades performed much work at that time. The process of the reestablishment of communications between the democratic leftwing forces of this country is in progress. The development of the communist movement here is in fact progressing. This makes us very happy. On the whole, this entire process is frequently portrayed by our opponents as a picture of saboteurs' units appearing--Moscow's hand appears again, as was said after the October Revolution. This, of course, is nonsense because this process is an independent one and a party develops under its own conditions and its own policy and, naturally, through international solidarity and generally beneficial conditions.

Their activity is not the activity of conspirators; it is the activity of people who are selflessly struggling for the achievement of the best possible conditions for their people and leadership onto the path of really free development. This is their only aim and it is an enormous service on a historical scale. Naturally, in the view of our opponents it is a crime. There is nothing we can do about it.

[Shishlin] Yes, and in this case the growth of the communist movement's influence in itself is certainly a kind of barometer for the increasing social changes in various parts of the world. These social changes are taking place. We are witnesses of not just annual, but monthly changes. There is the change in Nicaragua, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and Iran. Different political forces are now leading in these countries and different tasks are being set at this stage in each of these countries.

[Zagladin] But all these events do not in any way fit the concept of a movement to the right.

[Shishlin] Yes.

[Zagladin] On the contrary, more than that, they have a common denominator. There is no doubt that there is a common denominator along with all the differences. This common denominator is a thirst for change and change for the better.

In recent statements made by U.S. statesmen--and in Mondale's and Brezezinski's speeches--it is said that the United States now looks with favor on all social changes and that they have finished with the past when they tried to suppress by force any attempt in any corner of the world to achieve freedom. Well, we must say that they pretend to virtue whereas they are force to it.

Let us consider their attitude today to Vietnam. It is well known that the United States did not leave Vietnam of its free will. It was chased out. However, the United States still follows an anti-Vietnam policy. It plays up to China by its pressure on Vietnam. It refuses to pay compensation for the damage caused by U.S. aggression in the socialist republic.

Consider its relations with the shah. Did they abandon the shah so fast? Oh no; they hung on to the shah and only when the situation became absolutely critical, absolutely impossible, did the United States risk turning its back on the shah's regime.

Now in recent days, as you know, many Nicaraguan leaders have been received in the United States. Now the United States presents the affair in such a way as to show that it almost stands at the cradle of the Sandinist movement. It is obvious that they nursed Somoza, literally up to the very end.

[Shishlin] I would say that they continue to do so.

[Zagladin] No doubt.

[Shishlin] They are playing a double game.

[Zagladin] More than that: The United States is attempting to present itself in a role of almost a partner or friend of the nonalined movement and the guardians of the unchangeable principles of this movement. The United States, the U.S. press and U.S. politicians constantly try to distort the affair by saying that the movement of non-alined states can rely on complete understanding from the United States.

They said it during the Havana conference, after the Havana conference and before the Havana conference. This false benevolence should not hide one cardinal fact as far as we are concerned: Social changes do not in fact take place in a vacuum. They occur in conditions of very acute and complicated struggle. The struggle is taking more refined forms. Much has been said and written in connection with the Havana conference. They ask whether this movement is becoming radicalized or not. All this is superficial philosophizing about rather profound matters.

In social life these profound matters are now coming to the surface in many countries. There is not just a search for ways of social development, but a real struggle to eliminate the obstacles on the path of social progress in many of these countries. It is in this struggle that the socialist countries and the national liberation movement are not just fellow-travelers. There are no impenetrable partitions, no impenetrable screens between various streams in the revolutionary movement, the socialist world, the communist movement and the national liberation movement. The political structures, the political patterns or associations or unions which exist in the modern world are in one way or another correlated to these revolutionary processes.

[Zorin] I would like you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, to speak about the tactics of reaction--in particular the reactionary circles in the United States [words indistinct of the Soviet Union in Cuba. Our viewers know about the essence of this problem from the Soviet press. I would like to draw attention to two circumstances in this connection. Look at this coincidence: This campaign--propaganda and political--began exactly when the nonalined countries' conference was underway in Havana. I do not think the word coincidence is the right one in this case. It was definitely a reaction to a political fact which was disagreeable to the reactionary imperialist circles--the conference of nonalined countries which demonstrated the growing role of these countries and the obvious anti-imperialist character of this movement. And then it was held not just anywhere, but in Havana on Cuba, which for many years has been an eyesore for the United States, and the leaders of the nonalined states considered it necessary to travel to Havana for their conference. This is a definite political gesture which cannot be considered ambiguous. It is not ambiguous in the least. What does Washington do in this respect? It begins a campaign with the purpose of frightening or blackmailing or putting pressure on the nonalined countries in some way with this campaign which has been begun by certain circles in Washington.

Here is another feature which I think should be taken into consideration: U.S. political and scientific circles are now often heard saying that the place occupied by Latin America and the role of the developments on that continent has sharply increased in American foreign policy. It is said that the fifties were years when the center of their concern was the Far East. In the sixties and seventies it was the Near East and the very important problem of the eighties will be Latin America. First there was Cuba and now there is Nicaragua, although there are attempts, as you said Nikolay Vladimirovich, to put on a good face in Washington despite the poor showing. What has happened in Nicaragua has given a serious fright to some U.S. circles. First they were saying: Do not let Nicaragua become a second Cuba. Now they say: Do not let the other Latin American countries become a second Nicargua. All this concerns a definite process, a process which worries the American monopolies. Their well-being and prosperity are in many ways connected to the position in Latin America. For many years many of its countries have practically been colonies of the United States. Now there is an active process there which threatens them. Under these conditions the sensation about Cuba probably has the aim of frightening the Latin American countries in some way by American pressure.

[Shishlin] This is a multipurpose campaign. If you look at it seriously it may appear to be just a soap bubble. However the intentions of the United States are not a soap bubble. Its foreign policy intentions are clear, more less. I do not think we need consider them. But for one moment I would like to draw attention to the fact that when the United States--this happens very frequently--when it begins some foreign policy action, whether propagandist, political or otherwise, the internal calculations of some politicians or some political circles are mixed up in it. The closer the elections come in the United States, the more these internal calculations, even the most conjectural or sometimes completely irresponsible, begin to exert pressure on American policy.

[Zorin] I agree with your comments that there are many reasons here, internal reasons and electoral reasons. We will probably talk about them in the future. I would like to draw the attention of our viewers to an aspect connected with the subject of our discussion. Of course, this action is multipurpose and many factors have an effect on

I would like to draw attention to another feature. In this campaign directed against the resolutions of the Havana conference, or more precisely to misconstrue these resolutions, there was extraordinary unanimity among the centers of imperialist propaganda on one hand, and Beijing on the other, I mean Beijing propaganda. It is a rather unusual means of marking another anniversary. Vadim Valentinovich has spoken of several anniversaries. The 30th anniversary of the People's Republic of China is on 1 October. This is a rather unusual means of marking such a great event as the establishment of the PRC. Since we have mentioned this subject, I would like to ask you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, to talk about it.

PRC 30th Anniversary

[Shishlin] Of course this anniversary makes many people outside China think about the fate of that country. The country has gone through very abrupt changes in these three decades. But it is the last few years--exactly 3 years have passed since the death of Mao Zedong--and still it is suffering increasingly new and complex changes.

If you look in this way at domestic life in China and, of course, speaking in a very sketchy manner, most probably there is now more common sense in the approach to domestic problems. Of course, there are things which should be examined more carefully for they may not be of such a mass nature as they say.

Now let us take the case in Shanghai where literally a few days ago they formed the first shareholders' society, as they say, of Chinese traders and industrialists. In China, this was formerly designated by the word capitalists. What is very evident is that that there is a very strong trend in Chinese economic policy aimed at securing Western technology and by developing relations with the West to try and find the formula which would revive the Chinese economy which has been completely shaken and destroyed by Maoist experiments.

There are problems which are outside the framework of purely economic categories. Incidentally, the figures on the growth of production themselves indicate that there has been some progress made in China. Progress does exist and must be noted and reckoned with, but I say that there are other problems which are outside purely economic moments.

Let us take the problem of education. This problem is now very acute in China. A generation of people between the ages of 20 and 40 is now approaching its most active political life in China. They are people who have had little or hardly any schooling at all. It is the lost generation. It is the generation which has lived in the medium of an intellectual vacuum as the scientists call it; the degree of ignorance is simply monstrous and cannot be measured.

Speaking about the 30th anniversary of the country, a great country with which we have had very good and very friendly relations in the first decade and which were based on Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism, we must not overlook its foreign policy, the present foreign policy. There is more than enough anti-Sovietism in that policy. Richard Nixon, former U.S. president, has recently visited Beijing and was welcomed almost as the real president, judging from the level of his interlocutors which included Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese political leaders.

On his way home, Nixon said in Paris that his Chinese partners had called for the creation of an alliance between the United States, Western Europe, Japan and China for fighting hegemonism, for fighting expansion by any country. Speaking in fairly strong terms in Paris, Nixon expressed his solidarity with this idea, asserting that this idea is by no means directed against the Soviet Union but that it is directed against any country. It is an interesting equation. If you subtract the United States, Western Europe, Japan and China then it is easy to figure out what states are left.

Of course, there are more obvious examples of anti-Sovietism in Chinese foreign policy. Soviet-Chinese talks are now beginning. They are just beginning, and much is being written about them. Of course, they arouse tremendous interest everywhere, and in any newspaper in the world you will find something being said about the talks due to begin in Moscow. Actually they mention three options: The first option is the full restoration of friendship; the second option is a complete split; and the third option is some limited agreement leading to some more or less peaceful course in relations between the states. They stray among these three options as if among three pine trees.

I would like to mention two fairly simple but probably important points--I think, rather unquestionably important. The first is that the Soviet Union started calling a long time ago for talks with China for normalizing relations. The Soviet Union--and this has been said in the most competent manner and at the highest possible level and has been stated repeatedly--is approaching Soviet-Chinese relations in a constructive manner and is striving to carry on a constructive dialog with China. The Soviet Union is ready for normalizing relations with China on the basis of principles and, of course, not at the expense of third countries. Second, although there is a saying about not counting your chickens before they are hatched, as for political chickens it would be all the more preferable in the given case not to count before they are hatched since the question of Sino-Soviet relations is so complex and complicated.

Finally, everyone has paid attention to it, and much has been said about the fact that the leader of the Chinese delegation, both on his departure from Beijing and on his arrival at the airport in Moscow, made fairly polite and correct statements to the effect that the Chinese people desire friendship with the Soviet people. Of course, you would welcome such statements unconditionally, but simultaneously in Beijing one can hear fairly gloomy forecasts by none other than Deng Xiaoping, the main formulator of Chinese foreign policy, who evaluates the future of the talks very differently.

[Zagladin] I think, Nikolay Vladimirovich, it was a very correct conclusion that it is too early to count your chickens. As for our line we are sure and vouch for it.

As to everything else, we shall see about it. Concerning the commentaries in the West, which are numerous and which really wander around three pine trees, one can possible say two things: first, the obvious reluctance to see success, however slight, at the talks; and second, there are masses of various calculations of the side-line type.

In general it is the same idea of using the Chinese card which has now been transformed anew, but it is fairly widely used everywhere, and here I think all the commentators show their wishes and the inclinations of their so to speak governments of ruling circles to speak more precisely. Somehow everything else is being dropped out of view because I think there is no doubt that it would be an oversimplification to think that China, a great power, would allow itself to be used so freely. Apparently, it has its own plans which we may or may not know. That is a separate issue, but there is no doubt that it has its own policy line and there is no doubt that it is very important that this line meet the interests of peace and detente. Unfortunately this has not been the case so far, but we have such a desire and I think it is a legitimate desire and meets the interests of the Chinese people.

[Zorin] Well, the mosaic of events in the international arena is varied to a sufficient degree and this has been reflected in our discussion today. We have mentioned various events of different courses, yet despite all the colors in the picture there is no doubt that the development of the political process is not proceeding along a circle, that the world is not shuffling on the same spot with difficulty in the struggle and that the progressive offensive tendencies are making headway. Is it not so Vadim Valentinovich?

[Zagladin] It is the same if you had asked whether two and two makes four or five. There is no doubt that it is four, it is neither three nor five. But I would like to say...

[Shishlin interrupts] and yet there was a moment when Lenin said, speaking at the Comintern congress: While answering the question about two and two, we say it is five and the imperialists when answering the question of two and two say it is a stearin candle [stearinovaya svechya].

[Zagladin] However, two and two is four, and because of that Valentin Sergeyevich is of course right. But he is also right in something else: the formulation of the question itself, because the events are extremely varied and extremely multiform and contradictory. The general meaning of everything that is happening and without any doubt there is only one meaning: the forward movement of the revolutionary process. We have talked about many events which refer to this, the forward movement of the historic process which is the movement of all humanity along the course of progressive development. The types of this movement are diverse, and there is no doubt that conditions in different parts of the world and in different countries are different, but their purpose is the same.

Here I would like to remind you of an idea which very often comes to the surface in very different shapes. This idea of diversity of the world is very often embodied, or rather reflected, in the shape of various theories, political or (?politological) or sociological, and one of these belongs to the Chinese leadership; the theory of the three worlds. There also exists another, the theory of polycentrism. They also talk about the multipolarity of the world. In a word, there are masses of them. You can examine each of these separately, but I think that they all have that same major fundamental defect in that they conceal or try to conceal, intentionally or inadvertently, that great diversity of events and processes which on the whole progress in one direction. This diversity of events, nonetheless reflects the struggle of two poles, and in the world there are two main poles, social poles if you like. Geographically or in any other sense, you can mark out different regions of the world, different centers of attraction and this is true. From the social point there are two poles: There is imperialism and socialism, and the world which moves in the direction from one to the other, from the capitalist state to the socialist state. This is an unquestioned moment which must be allowed to pass by.

Today we have discussed many things which I think on the whole show one tendency--precisely this tendency--but do not show just its outward shape by way of some kind of illustration, some deep elements of the process. The main subject is the gradual change in the correlation of forces in the world, the correlation of forces in favor of those who stand for socialism, democracy, freedom for peoples, for peace.

This is the front and the group of slogans which more and more nations are adopting. This is noticeable in the political field. We have spoken about the growth of the forces of socialism, we have spoken about the growth of communist forces, the communist movement, we have spoken today about nonalinement which is acquiring a more and more anti-imperialist character. Practically speaking, it really turns out today that most of humanity is already standing under anti-imperialist banners. I do not say that there is socialism everywhere. No, but anti-imperialism without doubt. Even the map of the world tells you that. Now we can refer to Lenin who in his book about imperialism quoted figures and showed that a handful of countries, a handful of states with less than 20 percent of the population of the world, dominate all the others.

That was the world of imperialist domination but today the world looks different. Today 33 percent of the world's population lives in socialist countries; about 50 percent live in developing countries freed from colonial domination and the rest--17 percent to be exact--are accounted for by countries which have retained imperialist positions, capitalist positions, roughly speaking. It is the same in the economic aspect.

Today we have dealt with economic problems but we can remind you about the following state of affairs: Toward the end of the 1950s, socialism accounted for approximately 20 percent of world industrial production, the developing countries about 7 percent and the developed capitalist countries 73 percent. Today, the socialist world accounts for 40 percent; the developing countries 10 percent--this is a very small increase and we think that they must make considerably larger steps and they will achieve them. In any case, 40 plus 10 make it 50 percent and only half remains for the developed countries. So in this sense the world is changing and of course the community of socialist countries which Nikolay Vladimirovich has spoken about is moving ahead faster than others.

Well, today the CEMA countries, accounting for 10 percent of the world population, turn out approximately one-quarter of the world national product, about one-third of the industrial output, about one-fifth or slightly more in agricultural production. Until very recently our CEMA lagged behind both Western Europe and the United States and now it produces 2.1 times more industrial products than the Common Market and 1.5 times more than the United States. Thus we have an economic picture.

Finally, the military correlation of forces. Today it is generally recognized and recorded in international documents and admitted by leading politicians in the West that there is parity between the USSR and the United States, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Thus in this field there have been serious changes. I have come to the conclusion that the past few years, or maybe the years that have passed since the beginning of the 1970s have led to qualitative changes. The deep tendency emerges more and more as a tendency in favor of anti-imperialist forces, democratic and peace-loving forces, and ultimately in favor of socialism. Of course these deep changes are far from being reflected in politics and the social changes we have spoken much about, but they do exist and they develop.

They are the ground on which we live, that ground on which the world stands.

From here we may again return to the problem of right wings. That deep and fundamental change is arousing concern, apprehension and simply fear among the right wings, fear that they are losing their positions, and this leads to their increased activity. Valentin Sergeyevich has tried to promote the course of "either there is or there is not," a Cartesian approach. I think it would be more appropriate for us to return to a purely dialectical approach in order to state that there is an increased activity by the right wings and it does exist, it is the result of other forces ultimately prevailing and the deep development tendency is such.

[Zorin] We agree with you on this point.

[Zagladin] Well, I think that we shall also agree on another point: That the increased activity of the righwing forces, the imperialist forces, is a fairly dangerous thing, all the more so since it is connected with the arms race, with various dangerous projects which they are now preparing. It is connected with the increased activity of neofascism, and only this year we celebrated--I mean marked as it it is not an event to celebrate--the 40th anniversary of the beginning of World War II, a sad anniversary. The forces which started it are again active, presenting an unquestioned danger, and therefore we absolutely need vigilance.

Our country and our party are displaying vigilance. Vigilance in this case is not just apprehension, as it is often said. We are asked: Why are you so suspicious. We are told: You are sometimes too reserved. We are reserved and suspicious because we learn from the lessons of history, and they are fairly clear. But nonetheless this reserve and our vigilance are far from being a sign that we look into the future with pessimism. It is quite the opposite. Optimists must be vigilant in order that this optimism may have real ground under it. Such ground exists. Opening the 25th Congress, at the beginning of his report, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that the world is changing, that the world is changing for the better and that we Soviet people are proud that we are making our contribution to the cause. I think nobody can have any doubt that this contribution will continue to grow, that this contribution is made by masses of peoples, many peoples, all the nations of the socialist countries, the nations of developing countries, the political movements which have very diverse courses. All this gives us cause to look into the future with optimism, but at the same time always to remember that the future will not come by itself, and that you must always fight for it. This is the main conclusion.

[Zorin] Thank you. We have exhausted our time on the air and all I have to do is to thank my colleagues for taking part in our discussion today, and thank you, comrade television viewers, and till we meet again here in our Studio Nine.

REPORT ON U.S. MARINES' GUANTANAMO LANDING MANEUVERS

LD112116 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] New York, October 11, TASS--Building up U.S. military presence in the Caribbean basin, the Pentagon, under the guise of a military exercise, has embarked on preparations for landing a marine contingent in the area of the U.S. military base Guantanamo in Cuba.

According to U.S. information agencies in Morehead City (North Carolina) 1,700 marines and their military equipment are hastily boarding three troop-carrying naval U.S. vessels. The newest U.S. helicopter carrier Nassau commissioned a mere three months ago as well as the amphibious ships Plymouth Rock and Spartanburg County have arrived in Morehead City from the U.S. naval base in Norfolk (Virginia).

The marines from 38th landing force are being taken to Guantanamo to take part in the provocative operation under the code-name of Operation Reinforce. Although the Pentagon keeps the precise date of the troop-landing a secret, it is scheduled, according to the UPI agency, on October 17. The objective of the operation, in the words of its Commander Colonel L. Piantadosi is to demonstrate that the U.S. has courage and the possibilities to occupy Guantanamo harbour and to retrain it.

The CBS television company points out that the action is a major operation of U.S. Marines since the time of the Vietnam war. [sentence as received]

News analysts point out that this new provocative action by the Pentagon will follow in the wake of the military exercise which has already begun in the Caribbean Sea with the participation of naval and air force units of the United States.

TASS CITES BRZEZINSKI, MONDALE ON NUCLEAR ARMS FOR NATO

LD112030 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, October 11, TASS--The USA is increasing pressure to bear on its NATO partners imposing on them deployment in the territory of a number of West European countries of new types of U.S. missile-nuclear weapons.

The U.S. administration and the NATO top crust decided to use the scheduled annual session of the Association of the North Atlantic Alliance for the propaganda of these sinister plans, which are opposed by wide public circles of West European countries.

U.S. Presidential National Security Advisor Z. Brzezinski, who is regarded to be the "theoretician" of the concept of the West's nuclear build up, is assigned the role of the main supervisor of Washington's scenario of the new round of the missile-nuclear weapons race in Europe.

Addressing the session with "unofficial remarks," Brzezinski was again trying to intimidate the audience with the unexistent "Soviet menace" and called upon the NATO member countries to agree to the deployment in their territory of U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles. He stressed that this signifies the deployment of powerful systems of the theatre of military operations capable of hitting targets in the Soviet Union's territory. And this, undoubtedly, is their qualitative distinction from the Soviet medium range missiles, which cannot reach the USA.

Speculating on some "commitments" of the USA for the "defence of Western Europe," the Presidential advisor preferred, however, not to mention the fact that the buildup in the European Continent of American advanced based nuclear weapons is, as a matter of fact, nothing else but an attempt to achieve military supremacy for the United States and NATO by acting from the back door. Meanwhile, it is common knowledge that such a line is in conflict with the spirit of the agreement between the USA and the USSR on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, is conducive to a destabilization of the balance of forces in Europe and consequently to a change of the whole strategic situation on the continent.

Brzezinski even tried to mislead the peoples of Western Europe by claiming that NATO will allegedly not have to choose between detente and defence, in other words, that it is possible to combine a new round of the arms race with detente. In so doing, he deliberately disregarded the fact that the socialist countries cannot remain impartial witnesses of the escalation of the U.S. missile nuclear systems in Europe and will take appropriate measures in return.

U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale pointed out in his address that the USA is ready to welcome the unilateral reduction of the numerical strength of the Soviet troops, tanks and other military equipment in Eastern Europe. We, he went on to say, must carefully and positively study the statement made by President Leonid Brezhnev.

But the subsequent statements by the vice president indicated the striving of the Washington administration to belittle the significance of the fresh Soviet peace initiatives having the broad approval of the peoples of Europe and the whole world. As is seen from the statement by Walter Mondale, the U.S. military circles and those who are behind them intend to "react to the Soviet proposals by a further nuclear arms build up. [quotation marks as received]

The vice president said that the United States and its allies had started modernizing their defences for the coming decade. He was trying to justify this dangerous course by inconsistent references to the alleged lag of NATO and a buildup of Soviet military potential. Washington and the NATO circles are known to try to justify measures for creating qualitatively new systems of (?new) weapons in the west of the European Continent by talk on modernization.

SOVETSKAYA KULTURA ON BOLSHOY'S U.S. TOUR

LD031113 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 25 September 1979 publishes on page 7 a 1,000-word New York dispatch from TASS correspondent V. Matyash, under the headline "New York, Chicago, Los Angeles: The Bolshoy Ballet Troupe's U.S. Tour." Matyash describes the U.S. media reaction to the tour, stating that the U.S. press, radio and television noted the artists' skill and the "importance and usefulness of such contacts for the all-round expansion of Soviet-American cultural ties and for strengthening mutual understanding and mutual trust between the peoples of the USSR and the United States." He adds that unfortunately there were also "'figures' in the United States" and "by no means artistic circles" who used the tour for "completely opposite purposes and did not shrink from flagrant provocations, which, of course, can in no way promote cultural exchange." The rest of the article outlines the main artistic events of the tour, cites favourable U.S. media comment on the ballet company and praises individual dancers, making no mention of the dancers who defected.

SOVIET, PRC DELEGATIONS TO HOLD PLENARY MEETING NEXT WEEK

LD121408 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 12, TASS--Another preliminary meeting between delegations of the USSR and the People's Republic of China was held here today. The sides continued the exchange of opinions on questions of interest to both sides. The delegations agreed to hold the first plenary meeting next week.

BEGLOV WRITES IN PARIS PAPER ON 'MAO FIASCO'

LD120813 Paris LE FIGARO in French 10 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[APN-attributed article by Spartak Beglov: "Sino-Soviet Relations and Soviet Public Opinion"]

[Text] The opening of the Sino-Soviet talks in Moscow and the 30th anniversary of the PRC did not go unnoticed in the USSR. The press devoted a series of analytical commentaries to them. A meeting at Friendship House commemorated the victory of the revolution in China. Movies were shown on television: one showed the upsurge of solidarity and fraternal assistance with which the Soviets greeted the birth and formation of a new China.... The reversal of Chinese policy with respect to the USSR was felt all the more bitterly as a result. We entered a period of hostility artificially fanned by Beijing, which was eventually to decide not to extend the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty.

Naturally, the Soviets were glad to see talks begin between Moscow and Beijing and they hope that relations between the two countries will improve. They consider all that has happened during the last 20 years to be in effect a historical anomaly.

Before Beijing's sinister political turnabout, the two peoples were united by vital interests. The great revolutions carried out in Russia and China in the first half of the 20th century united them in a single anti-imperialist, liberation process.

Speaking of the PRC's first years, the newspaper PRAVDA notes: "The Chinese people's intensive effort in building a new society, the growth in China's economic potential and the ascending development of its relations with the socialist countries created favorable conditions for resolving difficult internal problems and also strengthened the PRC's positions in the international arena. During that period Soviet-Chinese cooperation was an important factor in the consolidation of the forces of socialism and peace."

The Mao Fiasco

What happened next appears in the judgment of history as the result of the trend which developed within the Chinese leadership, a trend which had nothing to do with a really socialist foreign policy.

Extreme nationalism and the personal pretensions of Mao, who only wished to know his own philosophy and its implementation, then took the upper hand. Later everything was ruined by the failure of the "Great Leap Forward" and the Maoist "Great Cultural Revolution."

Some 20 years of development, years which were sterile and in many respects difficult for the people, were sacrificed on the altar of Maoism. Relations with the USSR were also sacrificed to it. The fact that Mao's name was not mentioned during the official celebrations in Beijing indicates that the present Chinese leaders recognize the fiasco of Maoism in domestic policy. However, this admission does not extend to foreign policy to the extent of being able to reassure anxious neighbors. Many of them have for 20 years been the victims of facts of hegemony and expansionist claims on Beijing's part.

Nor can Soviet public opinion, for instance, hide its concern: The start of the Moscow talks has done nothing to stop the escalation of anti-Sovietism in Beijing-controlled press and propaganda organs. On the contrary, the slander reached a peak at the very moment of the Chinese Government delegation's departure for Moscow.

Good-neighborliness

As Moscow stresses, evidence of good will on the PRC's part and the creation of a favorable climate at the talks, not accompanied by importunate propaganda, would meet with an appropriate response in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet side again recalls that there is no objective reason for the peoples of the USSR and China to be isolated from each other, still less for them to harbor hatred for each other and to enter into conflict.

The USSR, persistently and consistently opposing the policy of hegemony and domination over one state by another, believes it important for the two sides to agree not to recognize anyone's claims to exclusive rights or hegemony in world affairs and to build their mutual relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

"The Soviet Union will continue to implement this policy," stresses the message of greetings which the Soviet leaders addressed to the Chinese people on 1 October, on the 30th anniversary of the PRC. The establishment of good-neighborly relations between our two countries, it asserts, accords with the aspirations and fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

CHAIRMAN HUA ANNOUNCES TRIAL OF GANG OF FOUR

LD072100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Beijing--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the State Council of the PRC announced today that the trial of the gang of four, as they call the group of Mao Zedong's closest devotees, will be held soon. During a press conference in Beijing, AFP reports, he stressed that the gang of four has committed serious crimes against the Chinese people. However, its members will not be sentenced to death. Hua Guofeng reported that they are alive. This is the first occasion on which the Chinese leaders have mentioned the impending trial of the members of the "gang of four."

CORRECTION TO PRAVDA ARTICLE ON PRC'S YE JIANYING REPORT

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "PRAVDA Scores Report by PRC's Ye Jianying," published in the 9 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, B 1.

Page B 2, paragraph three, line one should read: ...country's development before 1958.... correcting date.

JAPANESE MILITARIZATION, TIES WITH U.S., PRC, USSR VIEWED

LD111645 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 41 Signed to Press 4 Oct 79 pp 12-13 LD

[Dispatch by TASS correspondent Nikolay Aleksandrovich Geronin: "Japanese Islands in Turmoil of Election Struggle"]

[Excerpt] Tokyo--Trillions of Yen for Arms

"Tightening nuts" in the socioeconomic sphere, the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] is pursuing a policy which on the whole runs counter to the people's interests. The ruling circles are speeding up their militarist efforts. The arms race and the fueling of war hysteria have assumed an overt nature. Here certain forces are putting forward false arguments about a "threat from the North," seeking to sow anti-Soviet sentiments for the sake of "justifying" Japan's remilitarization.

Every year Japan's military circles solicit--and obtain from the treasury--more and more appropriations. The National Defense Agency has already announced that it will require the astronomic sum of 2.296 billion yen for military needs in fiscal 1980--9.6 percent more than the current year.

In particular, purchases of 34 of the latest F-15 fighter-bombers alone will take 292.8 billion yen, and 10 P-3C antisubmarine aircraft will take 97.8 billion yen. It is planned to begin building eight warships next fiscal year, including a submarine and four destroyers. By 1984 39 new warships will have been built, including helicopter carriers, missile cruisers and destroyers. Over the next 3 years Japanese plants will produce 60 missiles of the "air-to-ship" class, which will cost taxpayers 7.8 billion yen. Under the Fifth 5-Year Plan for building up the "self-defense forces" (1980-1984) it is proposed to spend a total of 13 trillion yen.

Strengthening the military potential, the country's ruling circles are broadening the military "role of Japan in the international arena" with the Pentagon's approval. This is eloquently attested by the series of trips abroad made by G. Yamashita, chief of the National Defense Agency.

The strengthening of Japan's militarist alliance with its allies in the imperialist camp--the United States above all--is not limited to talks. After G. Yamashita's trip over the ocean there was an appreciable increase in the activities of the American troops stationed in the Japanese islands. The U.S. Armed Forces held large-scale exercises code-named "Fortress Gale" on Okinawa from 18 through 30 August. And only 2 weeks later the Japanese and U.S. air forces held new joint maneuvers--the fifth this year. Right after the announcement of the election campaign on 17 September the Japanese military carried out new provocative "games": Major air exercises began throughout the country 20 September, with Japanese naval maneuvers beginning 25 September.

In parallel with building up the might of the "self-defense forces" and strengthening the Japanese-American military alliance Japan's ruling circles are seeking to implant militarist ways in the country. This unseemly course is furthered, in particular, by the authorities' plans to adopt contingency legislation for "emergency circumstances." It is essentially a wartime code of laws and is aimed at giving the military unlimited powers.

Japan's progressive forces, aware of the danger of such a course, are resolutely opposed to the country's militarization and the broadening of military cooperation with the United States.

In foreign policy the LDP government continues to keep to a course of maintaining close relations with the United States, tying itself to Washington's world strategy. Delivering a political speech at the 88th extraordinary session of parliament on 3 September, Prime Minister M. Ohira declared that Japan's ties with the United States remain the cornerstone of its diplomacy. In addition, Japan's ruling circles fully support the South Korean dictator Pak Chong-hui and are developing relations with Chile's military junta. This was evidenced by Foreign Minister S. Sonoda's August visit to Chile and his talks with the leaders of the military fascist regime on strengthening bilateral ties.

Tokyo-Beijing "Axis"?

Tokyo looks favorably on the advances of Beijing, which is seeking to use Japan's industrial might to build up its own military and economic potential. In its far-reaching designs the Chinese leadership relies here on the Japanese-Chinese "Peace and Friendship Treaty" concluded last year. The fact that what Beijing means by "friendship" is using Japan for its own purposes is evidenced, for example, by the fact that even after concluding the treaty China has not renounced its territorial claims to the Senkaku islands, which the Japanese side considers its own territory. During a visit to Japan Gu Mu, vice premier of the PRC State Council, said at a 6 September press conference in the Japanese capital that the islands "without a shadow of doubt belong to China." The Japanese press drew attention to the fact that this was the first time Beijing had publicly proclaimed its claims to Senkaku. The day after Gu Mu's statement Foreign Minister S. Sonoda declared at a session of the cabinet of ministers that Senkaku belongs to Japan and that "there can be no doubts" on that score.

What is the present Liberal Democratic government's stand with regard to Beijing's aggressive policy in Indochina? It is very significant that before unleashing its aggression against socialist Vietnam in February China informed Washington and Tokyo.

Regarding the Chinese leaders' current statements on the possibility of a "repeat punishment" of Vietnam, T. Fuwa, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, warned the Japanese Government against tacitly approving such a policy of Beijing's. He declared in parliament: "If the Japanese Government agrees once again to Beijing's plans, this will mean that Tokyo and Beijing support each other, proceeding from a position of hegemonism."

The Japanese Communists' election document emphasizes that LDP policy is aimed, above all, at strengthening the Japanese-American military alliance. Japan's broad people's masses, the document states, must come out in the election for the liquidation of the Japanese-American "Security Treaty" and against the creation of a triple alliance of the United States, Japan and China, bar reaction's path in internal political life and protect the people's rights and well-being. China's abandonment of the great principles of socialism, its support for American imperialism's policy of aggression and interference and its aggressive actions against Vietnam, the Japanese Communist Party emphasizes, create favorable conditions for imperialist forces to step up their activities in Asia. The present exacerbation of tension in Asia has been brought about primarily by the strengthening of the alliance between the United States, Japan and China and of its military linchpin--the Japanese-American "Security Treaty"--the election documents points out.

Favorable and Very Promising Potential

What is the Japanese Government's stance with regard to the Soviet Union? Addressing parliament, M. Ohira pointed out that the Soviet Union is an important neighbor for Japan, and the development of truly friendly relations based on mutual understanding and trust between the two countries accords not only with the interests of Japan and the USSR but also with the cause of peace and stability in Asia. Such a statement can only be welcomed. But how can one tie it up with the Japanese prime minister's statement about a "territorial problem" which supposedly exists between Japan and the USSR?

Tokyo's claims to the Soviet Union's territory were also demonstrated recently by Foreign Minister S. Sonoda. On a patrol launch of the National Defense Agency he made an "inspection tour" near the four southern islands of the Kurile chain, which belong, as is known, to the Soviet Union. Addressing reporters in the city of Nemuro (Hokkaido Island) after this tour, S. Sonoda again announced Japan's claims to the so-called "northern territories." Such an act attests to the desire of certain Japanese circles to fan once again the myth of a nonexistent "territorial problem" and to use it during the parliamentary election to attract the votes of chauvinistically-inclined voters. It is perfectly obvious that this propaganda campaign delays the strengthening of good-neighborly ties.

Meanwhile, there are considerable unutilized reserves in the matter of developing mutually advantageous economic cooperation--an important means of cementing relations between states with different social and political systems. The Soviet Union's readiness to develop economic cooperation with Japan was demonstrated during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with representatives of Japanese business circles in the Crimea in August 1976.

Japanese industrialists are on the whole interested in promoting trade and economic ties between the two countries. This was evidenced by the Soviet-Japanese talks on economic cooperation which recently ended in Moscow. "The Soviet Union is Japan's nearest neighbor," a most eminent representative of Japanese business circles--Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry and chairman of the Japanese-Soviet committee for economic cooperation--said in conversation with me, "and the development of economic ties between our countries is mutually advantageous. There are particularly great prospects, in my view, in the joint opening up of the natural resources of Siberia and the Soviet Far East. Moreover, the USSR is a dependable partner who can be relied on in business relations. The stronger relations are between Japan and the Soviet Union in diverse spheres, the stronger is the friendship of the two countries' peoples," S. Nagano emphasized. "We have a common important aim--economic cooperation. But we also should not forget about exchange in the spheres of culture and sport, which also helps to strengthen friendly relations."

Here is the opinion of S. Yokokawa, chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Trade Association:

"Economic ties help to deepen mutual understanding between peoples. Such ties are all the more vitally important for Japan and the Soviet Union--neighboring states. The development of trade and economic ties is mutually advantageous and accords with both countries' interests."

The broadening of trade with the Soviet Union, the chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Trade Association went on to say, will also have a positive effect on the internal situation in Japan: Soviet orders will give work to many Japanese workers and employees. This is of very great significance now, under conditions of mass unemployment.

The Soviet Union is not only an important and reliable foreign trade partner. The USSR's struggle for peace and progress merits the highest assessment, S. Yokokawa emphasized in conclusion.

JAPANESE GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS REVIEWED

LD111409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Yu. Bandura article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Japan: Election Results"]

[Text] The general election to the lower house of Parliament, in expectation of which Japan has been living in recent months, is over.

The votes have been counted, and the results of Sunday's ballot attest that substantial changes are taking place in the political orientation of Japanese society.

This conclusion rests, above all, on two facts brought to light as a result of the general election. The first of them is the clear failure of the intentions of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] to regain sole control of the country's supreme legislative organ. The second is the steep rise in the authority of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP].

In the election the JCP won 39 seats in the lower house--more than twice as many as it had when parliament was dissolved. Voters in a number of constituencies put their trust in Communist Party representatives for the first time since the war. In one of Kyoto's districts two JCP candidates were returned to parliament. The communists' successes are particularly marked in the country's major industrial centers--Tokyo and Osaka.

The communists' success, unanimously noted by all commentators, is in striking contrast to the election results for the ruling party. In dissolving parliament the LDP hoped to obtain a "stable majority" of 271 seats as a result of the election. In that case the conservatives could have dictated their will to parliament. It would not be a mistake to assert that the mirage of a "stable majority" was the only aim which prompted the Liberal Democrats to hold an early election. They failed to achieve that aim. The ruling party won only 248 seats--the same as it had the day parliament was dissolved and one less than it won in the previous election. In other words, it failed to secure "not only a stable majority" but even half of the 511 seats.

By hurriedly resorting to a tested means--"admitting to the party" deputies who had concealed themselves from voters in the guise of "independents"--the LDP was finally able to secure 258 seats. Such results plunge the ruling party into a state of utter prostration. As T. Fukuda, former Japanese prime minister and leader of one of the LDP's largest factions, declared, "On the whole our party could not even have imagined such results."

A crushing blow was dealt during the election to the positions of another conservative party--the "New Liberal Club," which split from the LDP several years ago but acted in alliance with it. Whereas it had 13 seats before the dissolution, that number fell to only 4 as a result of the election.

The number of deputies for the major opposition party--the Socialist Party--has fallen by nine: It will have 106 seats in the new house. The rightwing reformist Democratic Socialist Party, on the other hand, increased the number of its deputies (from 28 to 35), and the clerical Komeito--the third largest opposition force--in fact preserved its positions by winning 56 seats--1 more than it had.

These are the general election results in quantitative terms. The upcoming parliamentary session will show how they manifest themselves qualitatively. It can already be asserted that the country's public opinion is increasingly disinclined to support the LDP as the party of big capital and is increasingly censorious of the strengthening of reactionary trends in its domestic and foreign policies and of its inability to resolve present-day Japan's pressing problems.

KIM IL-SONG CABLE OF THANKS TO BREZHNEV

LD121007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

I express to you my deep thanks for the fraternal greetings and congratulations sent on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people on the 31st anniversary of the DPRK's formation.

The Korean people rejoice that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries--Korea and the Soviet Union--are developing fruitfully and they express the confidence that these relations will continue to expand and develop still further with every passing day in the joint struggle for the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism.

I take this opportunity to wish you and the fraternal Soviet people even greater successes in the struggle for the country's prosperity and development.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK

[Moscow World Service in English at 0700 GMT on 11 October carries a report on Kim Il-song's message and adds that DPRK Prime Minister Yi Chong-ok, has also sent the Soviet leaders a telegram of thanks for the congratulations.]

USSR, DPRK SIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PACT

SK120212 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 6 Oct 79 SK

[Text] A working plan for 1980 and 1981 on scientific cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the DPRK Academy of Sciences was signed on 5 October in Moscow. In this regard, Comrade Skryabin, the chief scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences, expressed satisfaction with the deepening ties of cooperation between the two countries. In particular, he pointed out that the cooperation between the two countries in the fields of physics, chemistry and astrology has been developing. An earth satellite tracking station was built in the DPRK a few years ago, and Korean scientists have visited various research institutes in Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk and other places, showing their great interest in the organization and development of the defense industry in the USSR.

DPRK RAILWAY COLLEGE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

SK101414 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 8 Oct 79 SK

[Text] The delegation of the Pyongyang Railway College, led by (So Chong-chae), vice president of [word indistinct], has arrived in Moscow. The Korean comrades will stay in the USSR until 21 October. They will visit Leningrad and Kiev, the largest railway junctions in the USSR. They will also attend classes at the railway transportation cadre training school and exchange experiences in railway transportation work with Soviet colleagues.

U.S. USES 'REFUGEE' PROBLEM AS WEAPON AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD111407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[A. Knyazev "Rejounder": "Afghan 'Refugees' and Their Transatlantic Patrons"]

[Text] According to reports arriving from abroad, in northern regions of Pakistan reactionary and imperialist forces are continuing their intrigues directed against Democratic Afghanistan. Western special services and pro-Beijing agents assisting them are now engaged in "rallying" and "uniting" an ill-assorted company of opponents of the April 1978 revolution. In their efforts they are relying on people with experience of the struggle against progressive transformations.

A certain (Rakhman Kul) is a typical representative of this sort acting as a "refugee." According to foreign press reports, he committed excesses in the Soviet Central Asian republics as a member of the Basmak gangs and then fled to Afghanistan, where he settled down in an almost inaccessible high mountain region of the Afghan Pamirs and for a while was his own boss.

He did not accept the revolutionary transformations in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and preferred to go to Pakistan, not forgetting to take stolen property with him. By means of promises, handouts and threats he induced approximately 2,000 fellow tribesmen to pull up their roots and leave. It is precisely from among these deceived and frightened people that (Kul) is now knocking together counterrevolutionary groups to be sent into the DRA. As a rule, death awaits those who are reluctant to participate in such raids. At the same time (Kul) and his minions are robbing and oppressing the local Pakistani population.

The terrorist and provocative activities of (Kul) and his ilk are condemned by the Pakistani public. It demands that the authorities suppress actions which cast aspersions on Pakistan's policy and which drag it into dangerous complications.

To judge from American press reports, official Washington circles are also displaying concern, albeit on a quite different plane, in connection with the "Afghan refugee problem." Addressing a session of Congress recently, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Saunders called for Pakistan to be allocated financial assistance to "ease the position of Afghan refugees."

The purport of Saunders' statement is quite clear. Under the guise of giving "assistance to Afghan refugees" some people are not averse to legalizing the funding of the U.S. intelligence services' unseemly acts of interference in the DRA's internal affairs. In the example of the same (R. Kul) we can see the kind of "refugees" about whose fate Washington is concerned and whose "grievous situation" it would like to "improve."

In fanning the so-called "Afghan refugee" problem American representatives, as we see, are also pursuing another aim. The facts attest that, following the amnesty announced by the DRA Government, a considerable number of people who were misled by the propaganda of opponents of the April revolution and who ended up in Pakistan are returning home. This development of events does not suit imperialist circles. They need "refugees." They need to create a "refugee problem," and they are prepared to lavish considerable sums on this. In this way they are trying to hamper the normal life of the liberated Afghan people.

HENG SAMRIN ON KAMPUCHEAN REPRESENTATION ISSUE, ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD111509 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 41, 5 Oct 79 pp 10-11 LD

[Observer Yu. Tavrovskiy interview with Kampuchea's Heng Samrin: "Heng Samrin: The Changes in Kampuchea are Irreversible"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The Kampuchean delegation headed by Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee and president of the People's Revolutionary Council, stopped over in the Soviet Union en rout home from Havana. NOVOYE VREMYA observer Yu. Tavrovskiy met with Heng Samrin and asked him to answer a number of questions.

[Question] A discussion on Kampuchea's representation in the ranks of the nonalined movement developed at the conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government. How do you assess the results?

[Answer] Despite the fact that our delegation did not participate officially in the work of the Havana conference, we managed to achieve a great success. A group--headed by Khieu Samphan--of representatives of the overthrown regime was unable to take Kampuchea's place. My colleagues and I talked with conference participants, explained to them the essence of the events in our country and drew their attention to the incompatibility of the policy of the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary regime with the principles of nonalinement and the notions of humanitarianism and justice common to all mankind. We familiarized many delegations with the materials of the tribunal that investigated the case of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, which provided documentary confirmation of the fact that the goal of these criminals was the annihilation of the Khmer nation and the transformation of Kampuchea into an overseas province of China and a bridgehead for the pursuit of Beijing's hegemonist policy in Asia.

Even during the conference Panama, Nicaragua, the Republic of Seychelles, Guinea and Grenada declared their recognition of the legitimate government of Kampuchea. Several more countries expressed a readiness to establish diplomatic relations with our country. So we have every reason for satisfaction.

[Question] The members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) proposed that the question of the situation in Kampuchea be included on the agenda of the latest--34th--UN General Assembly session. What is your government's position in this connection?

[Answer] We would have been grateful and appreciative if our neighbors--the ASEAN countries--had raised the question of the situation in Kampuchea in order to support our country and its exhausted people. Indeed, the most representative international organization must not shut its eyes to the continuing attempts at restoring the fascist, misanthropic regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. It cannot ignore the tragedy of people who have lost their nearest and dearest, the tragedy of children suffering from malnutrition and the absence of necessary medical care. But the whole point is that the so-called "Kampuchean question" is being raised for other purposes. This is why I declare most definitely that ASEAN'S demarche is an unfriendly action vis-a-vis Kampuchea.

[Question] And what do you think of prospects for developing relations with the ASEAN countries?

[Answer] Sooner or later the capitals of the ASEAN countries will see for themselves that the revolutionary changes in Kampuchea accord not only with the interests of the Kampuchean people but also with the interests of security and stability for the whole of Southeast Asia. After all, had Beijing succeeded in getting hold of Kampuchea, the turn of the remaining states in the region would have come later. The victory of our revolution has dealt a heavy blow to the Chinese leadership's hegemonist plans. It is for this reason that it is so furiously attacking Vietnam, weaving intrigues around Laos and Kampuchea and turning the ASEAN countries against the socialist states.

The people's government has repeatedly declared, and I should like to reemphasize, that Kampuchea seeks normalization of relations with all countries of the world, including our neighbors--the ASEAN countries. We are ready at any time to establish diplomatic relations with them and to develop economic cooperation, trade and cultural relations. The changes in Kampuchea are irreversible. Our neighbors should take this into account.

[Question] How do you assess Sihanouk's activity?

[Answer] Our government's viewpoint is this: We do not need Sihanouk; we can well do without him. He serves the Beijing expansionists and gives indirect support to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which has still not abandoned hope of restoring its own regime.

[Question] Sihanouk has left Beijing and is making critical comments about the Chinese leaders....

[Answer] This is nothing more than camouflage. Sihanouk is most likely behaving like that on Beijing's advice. Some sort of "Kampuchean national unity front" has now been thrown together there. But there is little hope that this will yield practical results. The Chinese authorities are therefore preparing a standby variant--an "independent and neutral" Sihanouk.

[Question] Our readers are interested in the fate of Son Sen, Nuon Chea, Vorn Vet--persons from Pol Pot's immediate entourage. They also frequently ask what has happened to the Chinese military advisers....

[Answer] Son Sen, Nuon Chea and Vorn Vet were toadies of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and loyal servants to their common masters in Beijing. They participated actively in the pursuit of the policy of genocide.

We have at our disposal information to the effect that Vorn Vet was killed during the offensive by units of the revolutionary armed forces against Phnom Penh. According to unconfirmed data, Son Sen was also killed-- but it is possible that he is still alive and in hiding. At the moment we have no information about the fate of Nuon Chea.

As far as the Chinese military advisers are concerned, they made off so quickly under the onslaught of the revolutionary troops that they outdistanced those under their tutelage and managed to evade capture.

[Question] Is Kampuchea's Government satisfied with the progress in normalizing the situation in the country?

[Answer] The KNUFNS and our government have fulfilled their first and most important task--they have smashed the main forces of Pol Pot's followers and have established revolutionary power.

We are now fulfilling our second task--we are restoring the economy and establishing peaceful life. The organs of people's power are encountering tremendous difficulties. I would compare the results of the 4-year rule by the pro-Beijing regime with the consequences of a nuclear bombardment: terrible devastation, the death of 3 million out of a total of 7 million inhabitants, grave diseases and extreme exhaustion among survivors. Under these conditions we are doing everything possible to breathe life into our long-suffering country.

The most urgent problem now is to provide the population with food and to supply clothing, labor implements, seed, draft animals and medicines.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are helping us solve this problem. The support from the socialist countries and also the aid which recently began coming in from certain other states at UN level are helping the people to endure the difficulties.

When answering your question it is also essential to note that security has now been guaranteed virtually throughout Kampuchea's territory. But I must frankly admit that unchastened detachments of bandits are still operating in certain inaccessible and remote regions. If China, along with its accomplices had not supported these gangs of murderers, we would long since have purged them from the whole of Kampuchea.

[Question] The Western press is writing about the poor harvest prospects in Kampuchea. Conjectures are being made that many people might die from hunger. What is the food situation in the country?

[Answer] The economic situation is extremely difficult. There are great difficulties in agriculture and the food problem is very acute. But the government's efforts to restart the economic activity of the rural population are yielding their first fruits. Our friend's assistance is alleviating the acuteness of the food crisis. This is why I am confident that we will succeed in rectifying the situation.

At the same time we need additional aid. I have called on all governments and international organizations and all people of good will to render urgent assistance to the Kampucheans. Such products as rice, corn and all forms of baby food are especially needed. Medicines, cloth and fuel are also needed.

[Question] How do you assess the state of Kampuchean-Soviet relations?

[Answer] The relations between the peoples of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union have long been built on the principles of friendship and cooperation and our links are developing successfully in the most diverse spheres.

These friendly relations were damaged by the overthrown regime. The treacherous clique and its Beijing patrons would like to have undermined the Kampucheans' friendly feelings toward the Soviet Union. On behalf of the people of Kampuchea I declare that they have not succeeded in achieving their objective.

Since 7 January 1979 when the Pol Pot regime collapsed, our relations with the world's first socialist state have regained a firm footing and are developing successfully. The Soviet Union was one of the first states to recognize the People's Republic of Kampuchea and establish diplomatic relations with it.

We are grateful for the multifaceted support given to us by the Soviet Union. The material support we are offered in accordance with the recently concluded agreement on the granting of gratis aid is very important. I want to take this opportunity to express tremendous appreciation to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and all Soviet people for their sincere feelings of sympathy toward the Kampuchean people. I am confident that the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples and the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the USSR will always be linked by fraternal bonds of friendship.

KAMPUCHEAN STATEMENT ON WESTERN SO-CALLED 'AID' CITED

LD101502 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, October 10, TASS--The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries give the People's Republic of Kampuchea extensive urgent assistance, says a statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which has been published here. The cargoes brought from those countries play and exceedingly important role in establishing a new life on Kampuchean soil.

The Kampucheans, who suffered much under the oppression of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary bloody regime, the statement stresses, are sincerely grateful to the countries and international organizations which give them disinterested assistance. But in the West there are leaders who use this lofty and noble cause for gross interference into the country's internal affairs.

Offering Kampuchea the so-called "aid," imperialism and reactionary circles are trying to attach unacceptable political strings. The aim of these unseemly actions is absolutely clear: to smear the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea which conducts a peaceful and independent policy, to revive the clique which was overthrown by the people. All the Kampuchean people, the document stresses, resolutely turns down the political strings being imposed by imperialism and reaction and demands an end to provocative actions against Kampuchea.

CHINESE HOSTILE ACTS AGAINST LAOS REPORTED

BK120219 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 10 Oct 79 BK

[Text] According to SIANG PASASON, organ of the LPRP Central Committee, the people in Phong Saly Province, northern Laos, are targets of Beijing's instigation activities. With the cooperation of cadres illegally sent to Laos and of the minority people, Chinese officials are making every effort to provoke and challenge Laos. Moreover, Beijing has unleashed a massive threat at the Lao border.

RESULTS OF BREZHNEV VISIT TO BERLIN HAILED IN MOSCOW

Party-Government Statement

LD111912 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1702 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 11, TASS--We are transmitting the full text of the document "In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,and the USSR Council of Ministers."

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express their complete satisfaction with the results of the official friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic (4-8 October 1979) of the USSR party and government delegation headed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium L. I. Brezhnev.

The visit of the Soviet delegation which took part in the festivities to mark the 30th anniversary of the republic became an event of major significance both in terms of further consolidation of interaction between the CPSU and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the USSR and the GDR, as well as in terms of the essential interests of peace and international security.

During the negotiations and meetings of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and members of the Soviet delegation with the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, E. Honecker, and the party and state leadership of the GDR an exchange of opinions was held on all the major aspects of cooperation between the two countries and the basic areas were determined for its long-term improvement and deepening. The combination of the economic, scientific and technological potentials of the two countries to jointly deal with the major economic tasks has already yielded important and fruitful results. A new impulse will, doubtless, be given to this important activity by the USSR-GDR agreement on specialization and cooperation of production until 1990 signed during the visit.

The exceptionally cordial reception accorded in the German Democratic Republic to the Soviet delegation became a demonstration of the inviolability of the fraternal ties linking the peoples of the USSR and the GDR. For three decades, the close alliance of the two fraternal states has been reliably serving the aims of peace and creative activity. One can state with certainty that it will continue to serve these aims in the future.

The marking of the 30th anniversary of the GDR was an impressive demonstration of the accomplishments of the German working people scored under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in all the activities of society--in the development of socialist democracy, economic advance, the flourishing of science and culture and the improvement of the well-being of the masses. Consistently pursuing the policy of peace and of protecting the right of the peoples to free and independent development, the GDR gained a high international prestige and its voice carries increasing weight in the European and world affairs.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers consider it an important matter of principle that the new Soviet initiative put forward in the speech of L. I. Brezhnev in Berlin on problems of military detente and disarmament received full support of the GDR and other fraternal countries of the socialist community. It was received with great interest in influential circles of many countries and strengthened the hopes of the peoples for a lasting peace.

At the same time, one has to note that the NATO countries, while recognizing the positive character of the Soviet initiative, are still searching for far-fetched arguments in order to carry out dangerous plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, that is, weapons to upset the current balance between the military forces of the two groups of countries.

The Soviet initiative has opened up prospects for preventing another upward spiral in the arms race, embarking on the path of real disarmament and preserving and consolidating the achievements of detente and peaceful cooperation. Whether this possibility is utilized depends on the United States, the FRG and the other NATO countries. The leaders of the Western countries must display a sense of responsibility and respond to the example of the Soviet Union in a spirit of good will. The peoples are waiting for this.

As to the Soviet Union, it will, as L.I. Brezhnev said in Berlin, energetically and persistently work to free the eighties from suspicion and fear and, most importantly, from the arms race.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have fully approved the activity of the delegation and have directed all the departments concerned to implement the agreements reached between the USSR and the GDR during the visit.

PRAVDA Editorial

LD111053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Great Force of Fraternal Unity [Yedineniye]"]

[Text] The socialist community of fraternal peoples forged by common fundamental interests and goals is marching confidently ahead, gaining strength and power and exercising an ever-growing influence of the course of world development. The great accomplishments of the new society's creators demonstrate to the whole world the mighty force of our communist ideals. This was reaffirmed in impressive fashion during the celebration of the GDR's 30th anniversary.

The jubilee celebrations in the GDR, which took place in an atmosphere of true internationalism, were a significant event in the life of the entire socialist family and proved to be of major international significance. The participation of a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his speeches and meetings with the GDR leaders and working people turned out to be a stirring demonstration of the unbreakable alliance and cohesion between our parties and peoples, marching side by side along the same historical path. The sincere fraternal welcome which the GDR population gave to the distinguished Soviet guests was striking evidence of the strength of this unity and friendship.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the ceremonial session in Berlin made a broad impact on the world. In it he laid down concrete proposals on achieving military detente in Europe and outlined clear prospects for genuinely providing all the European peoples with a secure and peaceful life.

As the GDR and all its numerous friends celebrated the glorious jubilee, a particularly clear picture emerged of the fundamental shift effected by the country's working people in their historical destiny under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party. The formation of a truly democratic and peace-loving German state was a striking expression of the immense changes in the life of the European peoples which took place as a result of the rout of Hitlerite fascism. [paragraph continues]

It represented an important stage in the development of world socialism and substantially increased its overall potential.

The working people of the first worker-peasant state in the motherland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, led by their vanguard, the SED, and relying on the fraternal assistance and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, confidently attained their planned goal. They overcame numerous difficulties and, under complex conditions of hard struggle against international imperialism, transformed their country and upheld its independence and sovereignty. Through their will socialism is firmly established on German soil forever.

The GDR is celebrating its 30th anniversary in the efflorescence of its strength. It has attained advanced positions in economic, scientific, technical and cultural development and in the social sphere and takes its rightful place among the top ten industrially developed states of the world. One of the outstanding achievements of the past 30 years is the education of the new man--the active builder of a socialist society.

The GDR jubilee celebrations took place at a significant time, when many fraternal states have just celebrated or are preparing to celebrate the glorious anniversary of liberation from fascism and the establishment of a people's democratic system. The dawn of socialism which rose in these countries in the latter half of the forties shines brighter and brighter. The world socialist system has been born and has grown strong. The GDR is an integral part and reliable component of it.

The fraternal countries have covered a lot of ground, acquiring multifaceted experience of creative work and the ability to solve specific problems and overcome difficulties that arise. Their cooperation is steadily expanding. The general course of developing socialist economic integration has been elaborated and proven in practice. The community's collective organizations have grown strong. The Warsaw Pact is the reliable instrument of overall security and joint struggle for peace. Broad and equal economic cooperation is being implemented within the CEMA framework.

True to Lenin's behests, the socialist countries are tirelessly strengthening unity and cohesion and deepening comprehensive cooperation. This is the great strength of the fraternal community and the guarantee of new victories for world socialism.

The Soviet delegation's meetings with GDR leaders during the friendly visit paid special attention to further strengthening comprehensive ties between the two parties and states. An important new document on cooperation between the fraternal countries was signed--a program of production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR until 1990. It incorporates a broad complex of long-term measures which essentially involves pooling our countries' resources and production potentials wherever possible and useful in order successfully to solve major economic tasks.

Ever since its birth the German socialist state has pursued an active peace-loving foreign policy. Today the GDR is an acknowledged and authoriative participant in international life. Together with the other socialist community countries it is doing all it can to prevent mankind from being drawn again into the deadly abyss of war. The joint communique adopted on the results of the visit stresses that our countries will continue to strive hard to deepen the process of relaxing tension and establishing cooperation between states with different social systems.

Warmly approving the fruitful results of the GDR visit by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, Soviet people unanimously support our party's Leninist foreign policy course toward further consolidating world socialism's positions and insuring lasting peace on Earth.

Pastukhov Commentary

LD111421 Moscow SESLKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Observer Nikolay Pastukhov International Review: "The Standing of the Socialist Community"]

[Text] The current celebrations in Berlin marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation are an event of tremendous historical significance. They mark the triumph of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the development of society and the triumph of socialism, which has changed the world's entire sociopolitical structure.

Socialism is now a world system which is becoming a decisive factor for the development of human society and bulwark of peace and progress in the world. "We are moved," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasizes, "by a single idea: that of safeguarding and strengthening peace and enabling the peoples to concentrate their efforts and resources wholly on creative goals. It is thus that full scope will be revealed for mankind's social progress." The great mission entrusted to socialism--to solve present-day problems of peace, democracy and social progress in the interests of working people--is clearly apparent in that essentially profound remark.

The 30th anniversary of the GDR is convincing evidence that socialism has changed the land where fascism formerly prevailed. Here it is impossible not to recall the Buchenwald prisoners' oath: "The destruction of Nazism and its roots is our slogan. The building of a world without wars and a world of freedom is our goal." The oath of the German communists, who rallied around them all the country's antifascist and democratic forces, has been converted into fact. The current celebrations in Berlin and the impressive successes achieved in all spheres of human activity by the GDR in the 30-year existence of the first socialist state on German soil are graphic confirmation of that.

The celebrations in Berlin are the festival not only of the German people but also of the entire socialist community and the entire international communist and workers movement. This is attested by the presence of numerous delegations from all over the world at the celebrations, including a party and government delegation from the first country of victorious socialism led by the inflexible Marxist-Leninist and tireless fighter for peace Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Presenting Comrade L.I. Brezhnev with the GDR's supreme award, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, said:

"In confirming on our friend and comrade, that outstanding communist Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the honorary title "Hero of the GDR," and present him with the Order of Karl Marx, we are honoring a great Marxist-Leninist and internationalist, a consistent continuer of Lenin's great cause and a person who is full of profound optimism and imbued with feelings of love and respect toward working people."

The celebrations in Berlin and the international meetings of like minds on German soil are an outstanding event and a demonstration of the entire socialist community's standing and might and of the irreversibility of the revolutionary process. The formation of the GDR is linked with the defeat of fascism--a defeat which predetermined world postwar development. In his book "Following Lenin's Course" Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out in this connection: "The victory over fascism showed that there is no force in the world capable of reversing the mighty flow of revolutionary transformation begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"The defeat of fascist Germany--a bulwark of imperialism--largely predetermined world postwar development. This victory was the departure point for the new mighty new revolutionary upsurge which led to the collapse of capitalism in a whole range of Western and Eastern countries. It marked the start of profound changes in world politics, economics and ideology and in the minds of millions of people."

The socialist community, which established among its members a new type of international relations--the pattern for future relations among all the peoples of the world--emerged primarily as a result of that victory. The community countries organized economic cooperation within the framework of CEMA and political cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, became the main factor for peace and stability in the world and enriched international life with completely new experience.

The tasks set by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses now place primary emphasis on the fundamental restructuring of international relations on the basis of peaceful cooperation among all states in the most diverse spheres--the economic sphere, trade, culture, conservation of the environment, the rational utilization of raw material and energy resources, the supply of foodstuffs for the world's growing population and, naturally, the key present-day problem of halting the arms race, achieving disarmament and eradicating war as a method of resolving disputes.

The socialist community countries are not only placing these tasks on the agenda of mankind's present-day life but are also implementing specific initiatives and proposing practical ways to resolve them. Programs for these measures have been drawn up by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and consist of the following: resolutely and firmly adhering to the policy of peace, of relaxation of tension, of refraining from the use or threat of force in international relations and of the peaceful settlement of all disputes and insuring that war among states is excluded from mankind's life and that nuclear weapons are liquidated.

The Vienna meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter, at which the SALT II treaty was signed, was one practical step directed toward halting the arms race. It is well known that international militarist and hegemonist forces are using every means available to prevent this treaty from becoming a reality in our time. But they cannot now prevent its discussion, being conducted at present by the broadest sections of the world population and also by sober-minded Western politicians, who understand the full responsibility for the fate of peace which is inherent in blocking the SALT treaty.

The capitalist world, corroded by contradictions, crises, inflation, rising prices and unemployment, is in a panic and is waging active ideological struggle against the socialist countries, not disdaining even the most sordid means. But it can counterpose nothing to the growing might and spiritual standing of the socialist community, united by the people's unity and friendship, the inviolable bonds of internationalism and the new moral principles which inspire the hearts and minds of the people of the new social formation--people who are building a most just communist society. The program of further struggle for peace, international cooperation and peoples' freedom and independence drawn up by the 25th CPSU Congress says: "By steadily strengthening the fraternal socialist states' unity and developing their all-round cooperation in building the new society, their active joint contribution to the strengthening of peace must be intensified."

Past years have shown convincingly the inevitability of the strengthening and deepening of fraternal relations among the socialist community countries, the rapid development of their culture and economy, spiritual burgeoning and successes in the struggle for a peaceful and just future for all mankind. The celebrations in Berlin on the 30th anniversary of the GDR are a clear demonstration of this.

IZVESTIYA SCORES DANISH-U.S. AGREEMENT ON AIRFIELDS

LD111425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[N. Portugalov "Rejoinder": "Give the Devil an Inch..."]

[Text] The Danish Defense Ministry has announced that an "agreement in principle" has been concluded between Copenhagen and Washington allowing the United States to use Danish airfields for its warplanes "in a crisis situation." It is a question of the possible deployment of up to 100 American planes on Jutland's airfields--something which, informed observers specially point out, will help avoid overloading American Air Force bases in the FRG.

The sides have begun to study the agreement's technical aspects linked first and foremost with expanding the "infrastructure": that is, with building extra hangars, depots, and servicing facilities at Danish airfields. By all accounts the Danish Government will be reimbursed from NATO funds for the relevant expenditure. The servicing of the U.S. Air Force planes will be delegated to Danish personnel, although "in extremity" a contingent of American servicemen may also be deployed in the country for this purpose.

Such are the facts which Danish military circles are now trying to present as virtually an important contribution to strengthening the country's security. The new agreement, they say, "heightens Denmark's role on the world military-political scene." (Is this really necessary for your peaceful country, officers?) What is more, "it is designed to signal to a potential aggressor" that, by encroaching on Denmark, he would "also be attacking the American defense forces". (As if anyone is really about to attack Denmark!)

At the same time, contradicting themselves, the Atlantic Vikings make out that the aforementioned "agreement in principle" is nothing fundamentally new and is, they say, "only a broadening of existing accords on the possibility of transferring to the country in emergency units of the so-called "NATO fire brigade," and in any case "it does not mean that Denmark is departing from the policy of not deploying foreign troops and nuclear weapons on the country's territory in peacetime."

In their attempt to reassure the country's public, which is really alarmed at this "heightening of Denmark's role on the military-political scene," the Danish generals are resorting to a rather clumsy maneuver. In reality their "agreement in principle" with Washington is an example of political unprincipledness and signifies a clear departure from the tried and tested policy of not deploying foreign armed forces and military bases on Danish territory--a realistic self-limitation from which Denmark--a NATO member--did not exempt itself even at the height of the cold war. This principle which the "Danish Defense Staff" is now sacrificing under American pressure has always been a highly important element in guaranteeing the country's security.

Legitimate concern is being caused by the fact that Copenhagen is taking this step fraught with unforeseen consequences at a time when the trans-Atlantic hawks and the NATO military leadership in their attempts to undermine the prevailing parity and to block military detente, are trying to expand the alliance's geographic sphere of activity.

At least those Danish military men who have gained some expertise in NATO "scenarios" must realize that a U.S.-provoked "crisis situation" in which the American "quick reaction corps," getting involved in some adventure in, say, the Persian Gulf region, supplied itself from Jutland's airfields would augur their country no good. Isn't this really suffering someone else's headache? Isn't this too high a price for "heightening Copenhagen's role on the military-political scene?"

First, "possible transfers of the NATO fire brigade." Then the deployment of American military personnel in Denmark, then, for all we know, the supplying of American intervention forces from Jutland's airfields--what next? Give the devil an inch--there's probably an equivalent of this well-known saying in Danish too.

USSR-SPANISH SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD112143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2045 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The first session of the mixed Soviet-Spanish intergovernmental commission for scientific and technical cooperation has ended its work in Moscow. (Pavados), deputy chief of the Spanish side of the commission and representative of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, told our correspondent:

[(Pavados)--begin recording in Spanish, fading into translation] As a result of the work of the commission after long preparations a protocol was signed, the representative of the Spanish side says. This document reflects scientific and technical aspects of cooperation between the USSR and Spain. It includes such spheres as agriculture, public health, power engineering, road and housing construction. The protocol defines the basic directions of the future joint work by Soviet and Spanish specialists. Our cooperation is an important part of international relations, (Pavados) says. In my opinion, the exchange of information and experience between countries is not only useful but also important for the improvement of the international atmosphere. The successful start of our cooperation shows that it can develop in future for the benefit of our countries and promote the strengthening of mutual understanding throughout the world. [end recording]

USSR, FRANCE CONSULT ON EUROPEAN MILITARY DETENTE

LD112010 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 11, TASS--Scheduled Soviet-French consultations on questions of military detente in Europe and disarmament were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry on October 10-11. Deputy Director of the Political Department of the French Foreign Ministry Y. Pagniez, who is visiting Moscow for this reason, was received for a talk by USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko.

ARMED CLASHES CONTINUE IN IRAN'S MINORITY REGIONS

LD111429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Tehran: Situation Aggravated"]

[Text] In the past few days the situation in the Iranian province of Khuzestan has sharply aggravated. The PARS agency reports that, as a result of an explosion, an oil pipeline 15 km from the city of Ahvaz in the southwest of the country has been damaged. Unknown persons have twice attacked the high-frequency communications station 40 km from Ahvaz. Saboteurs also tried to seize the high-frequency communications station between Ahvaz and Andimeshk, but they were driven back by guard forces. Some 4 people died and over 35 were wounded as a result of a time bomb blast at the bazaar in Khorramshahr. Earlier a similar bomb was detonated on a Khorramshahr-Tehran train.

In an interview with the Tehran TIMES Admiral Madani, governor of Khuzestan Province, said that the situation remains tense in the province, the majority of whose population is made up of Arabs. He noted that acts of sabotage have become regular and have increased considerably in the past few days. The newspaper writes that since the revolution Iranian Arabs and other national minorities in the country have tried to obtain the right to autonomy, but their actions have been suppressed by government troops.

Armed clashes are also continuing in Iranian Kordestan between Kurdish insurgents advocating national autonomy and government troops. According to the Tehran TIMES mass demonstrations by the population took place in Mahabad yesterday, during which several stores were burned. The city's mayor announced that there is shooting at night in Mahabad. The insurgents, he said, recently opened fire with rifles and grenade launchers on the government troops' garrison.

The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, reporting on the situation in Kordestan, points out that the Mahabad radio and television station is still in insurgent hands.

RAPIDLY DETERIORATING SITUATION IN KORDESTAN REPORTED

LD112128 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 11, TASS--The Iranian press reports that following the declaration of an all-out war on the troops of the central government of Sheykh Hosseyni, the Kurdish religious leader, the situation in Iranian Kordestan has sharply deteriorated. Using small arms grenades and artillery, detachments of Kurdish insurgents attacked the positions of the troops, the "Revolutionary Guards", and police posts in Bika, Nowza, Sheykhan, Piranshah, Marivan and Shumshi. The newspaper KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL reports that after a long siege the insurgents captured important strongpoints in Dezavar and Khani-Garmel where they destroyed wire communications used by the government. The personnel of a police post near Nowzad, writes the newspaper BAMDAD, had to be airlifted to safety by army helicopters following an attack by a big Kurdish detachment. In the course of military actions the insurgents have captured a great number of soldiers and "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" and are threatening to shoot them, unless the chairman of Islamic courts in Kordestan, Khalkhali, is given up to them. Over a hundred Kurds are known to have been executed on orders of Khalkhali.

The newspaper Tehran TIMES, on its part, points out that Kurds are in control of telephone and telegraph communications and, hence, learn in advance about the movements of government troops.

General Shaker, chief of the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said in a Radio Tehran interview that the General Staff intended to start shortly the implementation of broad plans to suppress the Kurdish movement.

The mayor of Marivan, Mehr-Asa, expressed himself in favour of establishing contacts with the leaders of the banned Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan, which leads the Kurdish movement for national autonomy. The tough policy of the central authorities towards this party will bring nothing good. The Kurdish insurgents, he said, live in very difficult conditions, but they are well-armed and the local population is supplying them with food.

Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, prominent Iranian religious figure, has criticizes the government's activities vis-a-vis the Kurds. The war in Kordistan, which nobody needs, would have never started if the central authorities had given attention to the demands of the Kurdish people in due time, he said in a Tehran TIMES interview.

INSURGENT ATTACK REPORTED ON IRANIAN ISLAMIC GUARDS

LD121043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov report under general heading "Carrying Through the Revolution. Iran People's Party Appeal"]

[Text] Ankara, 9 October--According to reports from Tehran, the insurgent movement in Iranian Kordestan demanding national and cultural autonomy for the region has sharply stepped up its activity in the past 3 days. The Kurdish partisans, a Tehran Radio broadcast says, have attacked a motorized and mechanized column of "guards of the Islamic Revolution" en route from Sar Dasht to Baneh.

During the fighting, reports note, the insurgents killed over 20 soldiers and officers and took about 40 prisoners. They also conducted a series of raids against government garrisons in the regions of Marivan, Mahabad, and Saqqez, inflicting heavy losses of life and equipment on the subunits billeted there.

It is also reported that on government orders additional army units are being sent urgently to Kordestan to act in conjunction with the air force "bombing operations" in the province's remote regions where the insurgents have built camps and strongholds.

USSR AGREES TO BUILD NEW POWERPLANT IN IRAN

LD111312 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union will help Iran build a fuel-burning [as heard] power station with a capacity of 800,000 kilowatts. An understanding was reached ot the effect and corresponding documents signed in Moscow during the just-ended visit to this country of the Energy Minister 'Abbas Taj of Iran. The station will be erected near the town of Esfahan. Earlier the Soviet Union assisted Iran in building the Esfahan steel works. All in all about 150 facilities were and are being built there with Soviet help.

IRANIAN MINISTER CITED ON NEED FOR U.S. ARMS SPARE PARTS

LD112328 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 11, TASS--Iranian Foreign Minister E. Yazdi said, addressing a press conference, that Iran's differences with the USA concern the agreements concluded by the former regime on purchases of arms worth a total of 21,000 million dollars.

A considerable part of this sum has already been paid, but the USA has so far supplied Iran with weapons worth 9,000 million dollars. The question is being discussed now of the supply of the remaining part of arms.

The cancelling of the agreements with the USA on arms purchases has inflicted considerable damage to us, the minister said, because we have to pay forfeit. Therefore we do not recognise the cancelling of this agreement by the government of Bakhtiar. We need spares for the weapons we have. We turned to the USA with the request for spares, but it put forward conditions which we cannot accept. This question will be further discussed.

Touching upon the U.S.-Iranian military agreements, Yazdi said that Iran cannot cancel them unilaterally without a preliminary study of the question. The agreements meeting the interests of the two sides, he said, will not be cancelled.

Touching upon his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance Yazdi said that Vance had expressed the wish of the U.S. administration to improve relations with Iran. We answered, the minister said, that the USA must show interest in friendship with our Islamic Republic, and somehow make up for the damage inflicted to us by complicity in the crimes of the shah's regime. The USA, he stressed, must display good will on the question of military agreement, extradite the criminals, who fled to the USA, remove the difficulties created for Iran by the American companies, which sequestrated Iranian accounts in U.S. banks. At a meeting with Vance we also demanded that U.S. officials end their contacts with the former shah, touched upon the question of military agreement, extradite the criminals, who fled to the USA, remove the difficulties created for Iran by the American companies, which sequestrated Iranian accounts in U.S. banks. At a meeting with Vance we also demanded that U.S. officials end their contacts with the former shah, touched upon the question of coverage of the events in Iran by the U.S. press and the possible role of the USA in preventing Israeli interference in the affairs of Iranian Kordestan.

TUDEH PARTY STATEMENT ON 'TURN TO RIGHT' IN IRAN

LD111151 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No. 41 Signed to Press 4 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Abbreviated account of "Tudeh Party of Iran Central Committee Statement": "Iran: The Danger from the Right"; first paragraph is editorial introduction].

[Text] The revolution carries out at the beginning of the year in Iran by the broad people's masses liquidated the shah's despotic regime and achieved considerable successes in insuring national independence. The People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) is taking an extremely active part in the struggle to defend the Iranian people's vital interests. The Tudeh Party sees its main task at the present time as thwarting the intrigues of the rightwing forces trying to push the country onto the path of dictatorship and a proimperialist orientation.

A major turn to the right has been observed in Iran's internal politics in recent weeks. Those freedoms which were promised by the revolution's leadership or even existed in the first months after the revolution have been considerably restricted or nullified. This turn is not an unexpected one. It is a corollary of a gradual swing to the right in policy in every sphere of political and socioeconomic life.

Under the banner of "Islamization" an influential grouping in the assembly for the final consideration of the new draft constitution is trying to exclude from it vital clauses on social freedoms and democratic rights which safeguard the interests of millions of urban and rural working people from capitalist plundering and to replace those clauses with empty phrases. There can be no doubt that the restriction of the oppressed masses' freedoms and legitimate demands enshrined in the constitution today could tomorrow become a basis for despotism and for the restoration of Iran's dependence on world imperialism. The just Islamic society of which Khomeyni has spoken and continues to speak cannot be built on such a basis.

Rightwing extremist groupings led by former agents of SAVAK--the shah's secret police--and other counterrevolutionary elements have mounted a countrywide campaign to suppress the activites of leftwing forces. This campaign runs counter to the aspirations of the Iranian people, who rose up to fight for freedom and against oppression and despotism, and counter to the leader of the revolution's promises on personal freedoms. The restriction of freedoms is leading to the decay of the ruling apparatus and is creating a climate in which the corruption and abuses which existed under the shah's regime can thrive. The recent events in Iranian Kordestan were provoked by the agents of imperialism and Zionism. In order to restore their lost positions in the Persian Gulf U.S. imperialism and international Zionism are trying (under false slogans of "Defending Islam from Communism") to strike at the leftwing forces and at the Kurdish people's lawful and just demands for administrative and cultural autonomy within the framework of the country's territorial integrity and national units.

Although Iran has joined the ranks of the nonaligned countries, the bilateral Iranian-U.S. military agreement which shames the Iranian people has still not been rescinded. Those who favor a return of U.S. military advisers to Iran have become more active. The policy swing to the right has been taking place against the background of an increase in the activities of the big bourgeoisie. The big industrialists and landowners are trying to crush the movement of the working masses for their rights. The stooges of imperialism and internal reaction hold important positions in the government apparatus, the army and the economy. They have merely assumed a different mask and give the outward impression of having reconciled themselves to the revolutionary movement so that in the future, they can take control of all the levels of government, posing as the revolution's best friends, and crush the present movement by treacherously stabbing it in the back.

The overwhelming majority of the Iranian people support the Islamic revolution. But, as regards domestic and foreign policy, the economy, the insuring of democratic rights and freedoms, the solution of the nationalities problem, the insuring of women's rights and other spheres, its aims are still not clear. Between the various groupings in the ruling circles that claim to recognize Khomeyni's leading role there are in practice sharp differences of opinion and a fierce struggle is taking place over fundamental questions of the Iranian revolution. Clashes between the champions of the working people and the defenders of the big bourgeoisie's interests continue unabated. Recent months and weeks in particular indicate that the rightwing forces have consolidated their positions. It is still possible to halt this turn by harnessing all progressive forces, insuring the restoration of lost freedoms, containing the power-hungry rightwing extremists and preventing the right from luring the revolution's leadership onto the path of dictatorship and a proimperialist orientation. The danger of counterrevolution and plots by U.S. imperialism and Zionism in Iran is real and serious. It can be rebuffed only by merging all national and progressive forces in a united people's front.

TUDEH LEADER CALLS FOR UNITED FRONT TO DEFEND REVOLUTIONS GAINS

LD121041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Carrying Through the Revolution. Iran People's Party Appeal"]

[Text] Tehran, 9 October--At a press conference here Nureddin Kianuri, first secretary of the Iran People's party (Tudeh) Central Committee, has spoken of the need to create a united people's front in Iran to defend the gains of the Iranian revolution and carry it through to a victorious conclusion.

Our party, he said, is prepared to cooperate within the framework of such a front with all other components of the revolutionary movement which recognize the basic goals of the revolution as being the destruction of imperialist rule in the country, the eradication of the vestiges of the shah's antipopular regime, the safeguarding of democratic freedoms and the implementation of fundamental transformations in the interests of improving the working people's lives.

Without a comprehensive and thorough purge of the state apparatus which previously defended the interests of imperialism and the shah's regime, the Tudeh Party Central Committee first secretary said, it is impossible to liquidate imperialist rule in Iran.

Regarding the nationalities issue, Kianuri continued, we advocate granting the Iranian Kurds, Arabs, Baluchis, Turkomans and Azarbayjanis the right to self-rule within the framework of a united Iran.

The revolution, Kianuri said, has not yet brought the country full political independence. As long as the bilateral Iranian-U.S. military agreement, the agreements between the shah's regime and the United States on deliveries of arms and combat equipment and other agreements remain in force, it is premature to speak of the country's political independence.

SITUATION WORSENS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON AFTER SHELLING OF TOWNS

LD112130 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 11, TASS--The situation has sharply worsened in the eastern sector of south Lebanon. This happened after Haddad's separatist armed units, collaborating with Israel, shelled yesterday the U.N. Interim Force-controlled populated localities of Ibel es-Saqi and Kfar Hamam. After that, the separatists expanded the zone of their provocative actions firing from artillery guns at the populated localities of Rashayya al-Fukhkar and al-Houreiba. As a result of the shelling, there are casualties among the civilians. The U.N. troops deployed in that region, were put on a high alert.

The aggressive actions by the isolationists were backed by the flights of Israeli war planes over the eastern sector of south Lebanon.

The situation in south Lebanon arouses justified concern of the Lebanese authorities, the Palestinian leaders and the U.N. Interim Force Command. It was discussed at yesterday's meeting between Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat.

The present situation in south Lebanon was discussed also at the enlarged session here of the Central Political Council of Lebanon's National Patriotic Forces. A statement, adopted at the session, stresses that the continuation of the occupation of the south Lebanese territory both directly by Israel and by its agents from the so-called Army for the Liberation of South Lebanon largely hampers the stabilisation of the situation and is the main obstacle to solving other problems.

The Central Political Council of Lebanon's National Patriotic Forces came out for the earliest restoration of the sovereignty of the central authorities over the whole territory of the country.

At the same time, the Lebanese Government adopted several measures at the session chaired by President Sarkis aimed at normalizing the situation in several northern regions of the country, which has worsened in connection with cases of civilians being taken hostage by members of right-wing Christian military units.

IZVESTIYA ASSAILS CLAIM OF PDRY, USSR THREAT TO OMAN

LD111703 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov article "Vigilance Against Provocation" carried under "Notes Apropos" rubric]

[Text] Aden--The publication in NEWSWEEK magazine of an article by A. Borchgrave, in which this inveterate servant of American imperialist propaganda tries his utmost to depict the mythical "threat" to Oman's reactionary regime from...the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], Ethiopia, Cuba, the GDR and the USSR, is being interpreted in the PDRY as political blackmail and preparation of world public opinion for direct U.S. military intervention in the Arabian Peninsula.

After a stay in Oman, whose ruler Sultan Qabus--as is well-known--has been propped up in recent years by the bayonets of British mercenaries and the expeditionary corps sent to help him by the now deposed shah of Iran, Borchgrave publicly declared an urgent need to fill the "vacuum" created after the Iranian troops' departure from Oman. To make his provocative appeals more cogent he even invents some shock brigade which the PDRY, Ethiopia, Cuba, the USSR and the GDR are supposedly preparing to invade Oman and blockage the Strait of Hormuz--the West's oil artery. He repeats the old irritating fantasy about "Palestinian terrorists" supposedly dreaming of mining the strait or of making it unnavigable in some other way.

After thoroughly intimidating his readers by saying that "the Soviets are about to sever the West's oil artery," Borchgrave moves on to the most important point: the justification of plans for American intervention which have been drawn up and are already being implemented. These consist of: the special U.S. military mission which has arrived in Oman for 3 months; the projected patrolling of the Strait of Hormuz by a U.S. fleet; the forthcoming visits to Oman by special U.S. naval subunits; and the rearming of the sultan's army with the latest U.S. weapons. At the same time the PDRY, which is confidently following a path with a socialist orientation--a fact which particularly enrages Borchgrave--is indicated, in one way or another, as the immediate military target.

The people of the PDRY are keeping a vigilant eye on the provocative activities of the United States and imperialist and local reaction in the Arabian Peninsula region, and are ready to resolutely repulse them.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS SILAGE HARVEST ONLY TWO-THIRDS COMPLETE

LD111845 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are increasing their stores of fodder for social animal husbandry. Today the USSR Central Statistical Administration reported that for the coming over-wintering period over 107 million tons of hay and haylage had been laid in. The plan for laying-in of haylage has been overfulfilled in nine union republics. The majority of kolkhozes are continuing mass silage production two-thirds of the planned quantity of prepared silage has already been obtained. This year various mineral and vitamin additives are being used extensively in laying in fodder.

The rate of harvesting fodder root crops is now increasing daily: Over 10 million tons of them have been laid in; and half of this amount has been laid-in in the past week. On farms fodder is now being transported to the places where cattle will spend the winter. Reserve stores of forage are being set up in remote pastures.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 11 OCTOBER

LD120648 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 11 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Uzbekistan 2 million tons of cotton have been delivered to the state. This year machines will harvest two-thirds of the entire crop of 4 million tons. Potato harvesting is being carried out at a fair rate in the country. Potatoes have been harvested on 3 million hectares, 93 percent of the area. Practically all potatoes have been harvested in Belorussia and harvesting is nearly over in the Ukraine. There is a fair crop in Lithuania. (0500 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray farmers have sold to the state 3 million tons of grain, mainly strong and valuable wheat strains. Threshing continues and kray farmers are aiming to sell at least 4 million tons to the state. (1100 GMT)

Five union republics--Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia--have fulfilled the winter crop sowing plan. In the USSR as a whole winter crops have been sown on 39 million hectares, more than at the same period last year. (1400 GMT)

VEGETABLE HARVEST LATE IN UKRAINE, BELORUSSIA

LD111850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Harvesting is coming to an end in the country. Grain remains to be harvested on 1 million hectares in Western Siberia, likewise in Kazakhstan. Despite difficult weather conditions and late ripening of the grain, it has on the whole been harvested at the best time and to a high standard. The level of mechanization of harvesting is also high. This was made it possible to carry out harvesting of maize, sunflower, beets, potatoes and vegetables more quickly than last year. Nevertheless, quite a lot of late-ripening vegetables are still in the fields.

The plan has not been fulfilled for sales of rye or of leguminous and groat crops. Farms in the oblast have fully supplied themselves with seeds. Sale of grain to the state continues. At the present time farm workers are concentrating their efforts on the earliest possible completion of the whole complex of autumn fieldwork and are laying the basis for a high harvest next year. Laying-in of fodder continues, and active work is being done to insure that wintering of stock is carried out in a well-organized way.

Brezhnev Congratulates Oblast Workers

LD111704 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] A meeting has been held in Orenburg to mark the fulfillment of socialist pledges by grain growers of the oblast. Here is a recording made by our correspondent Gennadiy Klimov:

Outstanding farm workers from the oblast are represented here. "And now Aleksandr Vlasovich Kovalenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the obkom, is going to speak:

"[Kovalenko] We have reported to the Central Committee of our party and the Soviet Government that state granaries have been supplied with 4 million tons of grain from Orenburg. Over 4 years of the 5-year plan, 16.7 million tons of grain have been sold to the state, which constitute 1.7 billion poods.

"Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has asked that warm congratulations be conveyed to you, and through you to all working people in the oblast, for this labor victory."

SNOW FALLS IN N. KAZAKHSTAN AS HARVEST NEARS END

AU111330 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] "The first snow flakes have fallen on Kazakhstan's northern fields. To bring in grain crops more rapidly, additional steps have been taken in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. Thousands of combines have been shifted on short notice from southeastern rayons in the Ishim region. Having completed the threshing, northwestern farms in Vozvyshenskiy Rayon sent 250 combines to Sovetskiy and Mamlyutskiy rayons, where more than 19 quintals of grain are at present being threshed per hectare. Much assistance has been given to the farmers of Timiryazevskiy, Dzhambulskiy and Bishkulskiy rayons. Assistance to rayons slow in harvesting has been possible owing to the highly productive use of equipment at farms that started the harvest earlier. The successes of machine operators have been seconded by truck drivers who organized round-the-clock operations linking the fields with threshing floors and granaries. State granaries are now being delivered up to 70,000 tons of wheat daily, which is the harvest season's best index."

Chimkentskaya Oblast has fulfilled socialist pledges for the sale of corn to the state. A total of 22,000 tons of corn have been delivered, or 5,000 tons more than planned. The most significant contribution to this labor victory was made by corn growers in Kzylkumskiy and Turkestanskiy rayons, who overfulfilled the plan by 50 to 100 percent. Front-ranking brigades and teams in Sayramskiy, Saryagachskiy and Tyulkubasskiy rayons gathered 80-90 or more quintals of corn grain per hectare.

Fall shearing has been completed at Kazakhstan's sheepbreeding farms. More than 11 million animals have been sheared and about 7,500 tons of wool have been obtained. During the spring and autumn shearings the republic has procured more than 110,000 tons of wool. This amounts to 93 percent of the total volume of wool purchases planned for 1979. Dzhambulskaya Oblast has delivered the republic's largest amount of wool, more than 12,000 tons, or nearly 1,000 tons more than last year, and is selling wool above plan. The plan has also been overfulfilled by Kustanayskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblast sheepbreeders. Aktyubinskaya and Guryevskaya oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sold to the state more wool than last year, and are about to complete the plan for the delivery. Wool deliveries are continuing in almost all Kazakhstan's oblasts.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF COSMOS 1140

LD120858 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 12, TASS--An artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1140 was launched in the Soviet Union on Thursday.

Aboard the sputnik is scientific equipment designed to continue the space exploration program.

The sputnik's initial period of revolution is 101 minutes. Its maximum distance from the surface of the earth is 818 km, the minimum--781 km, the inclination of the orbit--74 degrees.

The sputnik's equipment is functioning normally.

ALL-UNION PLASMA PHYSICS CONFERENCE OPENS IN DUSHANBE

LD051533 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 27 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[TADZHIKTA report: "Physicists' Conference"]

[Text] An all-union physicists' conference, which began in Dushanbe 26 September, is devoted to the problems of interaction of magnetic waves with plasma (ionized gas heated to a high temperature).

Speaking at the opening were: Academician P.B. Babadzhanov, of the Tadzhikistan Academy of Sciences, director of the V.I. Lenin Tadzhikistan State University and chairman of the conference's organizing committee; A.A. Adkhamov, academician-secretary of the Physicomathematical and Geologicochemical Sciences Department of the Tadzhikistan Academy of Sciences, and Director of the S. Umarova Physico-Technical Institute; and Professor V.P. Silin, department head at the P.N. Lebedev Physics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. They stressed that plasma physics is one of the most topical avenues of scientific research, which first and foremost is directed toward utilizing thermonuclear reactions for peaceful purposes. In particular hopes for solving energy problems are now being pinned on controlled thermonuclear fusion. Low temperature plasma finds application in gas-discharge light sources, gas lasers, in plasma motors, and in many areas of technology.

Taking part in the conference are representatives of the scientific centers of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Alma-Ata, Tashkent, Tbilisi, Dushanbe, Gorkiy, Kharkov, Novosibirsk, and other cities. They will hear and discuss about 100 papers on the fundamental properties of plasma, and exchange scientific information.

BRIEFS

SOVIET EXPEDITION TO ARCTIC--Leningrad, October 11, TASS--The airborne high-latitude expedition of Soviet polar researchers has left today for the Arctic area. The first transport plane landed in the landing strip of a huge flat iceberg housing the scientific research drifting station "Severny Polyus-24." It is now about 800 kilometres away from the northern land archipelago. Correspondence and parcels for the polar researchers have been delivered here, as well as food, fuel, and research equipment. During the coming days, the expedition's planes will bring in about 250 tons of cargo for the Severny Polyus-24 station and its neighbour, Severny Polyus-22. (The iceberg with the station is now drifting northward from the Wrangel Island. Moreover, the group of polar researchers will be replaced by another and the planes will take to the mainland the scientific papers from the new glaciological stationary facility on the Vavilov Cupola (the Island of October Revolution). Last year, it proved possible to drill several wells through the ice, which, presumably, will make it possible to reconstruct in detail the evolution of the weather and climate in the Northern Hemisphere during the last several milennia. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD]